





## At Beginning of Cyprus Crisis

## U.S. Put Guard on A-Arms in Greece, Turkey

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Since the Cyprus crisis erupted in mid-July, the United States has taken precautionary measures to protect and, if necessary, to remove atomic warheads stockpiled in Greece and Turkey, Defense Department officials have disclosed.

The main cause of concern, the officials said yesterday, was not so much that the warheads might be seized by Greek or Turkish forces but rather that, in the event of fighting between the two countries, some of the warheads might be damaged and cause radioactive contamination.

Concern in the Pentagon over the security of the warheads was so great that early in the Cyprus crisis, according to the officials, the Defense Department ordered special measures to protect the atomic stockpile.

Among the measures was an order to a courier with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean to be prepared to send in a Marine detachment by helicopter to recover the warheads. While declining to confirm this particular order, a Defense Department official said: "We are prepared, should certain contingencies arise, to remove the warheads."

## Jealousy Aroused

In congressional circles, it was also suggested that another step taken by the United States was to remove warheads mounted on Greek and Turkish fighter-bombers. This reportedly caused a certain amount of jealousy between the two nations, with each demanding to know whether the United States was taking a similar step with the other.

As in several other NATO nations, Greece and Turkish planes on so-called "quick reaction alert" are armed with atomic warheads. Technically, the warheads remain under U.S. control, but, in time of war, they would be turned over to Greek or Turkish forces.

The United States has hundreds of atomic warheads stationed in the two countries—more in Turkey than in Greece. Turkey, for example, according to congressional sources, could drop the equivalent of "millions of tons of TNT."

The Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission have steadily refused to confirm that nuclear warheads are stationed for allied use in Greece and Turkey, as well as in other NATO countries such as Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy. But this fact has been largely an open secret ever since the United States, in 1959, entered into "mutual defense" agreements for atomic cooperation with the two nations.

## No Danger Seen

While the precautionary protective measures remain in effect, defense officials stressed that they saw no imminent danger to the atomic arsenals or any need to remove them from the two countries.

Under the influence of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, however, both the Defense and State Departments find themselves under some pressure to remove the stockpiles, which the committee reluctantly authorized in 1959.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., the chairman of the committee's Subcommittee on Military Applications, said in a statement that he felt "more solid" about the weapons stationed in Turkey but "still, as far as I am concerned, I would like to pull them out of both countries."

"I don't think we should have them there under the present circumstances," he said.

In recent years, senior members of the AEC have expressed repeated concern over the physical security of U.S. atomic warheads stationed in foreign countries. In part, their concern was that the warheads might be seized by local forces. More recently, however, the fear was that the warheads might be taken by terrorist groups and used as blackmail.

## 1973 Inspection

As a result of an inspection trip to Europe in 1973 by Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the subcommittee recommended to the Defense Department and AEC that measures be taken to improve the physical security of the stockpiles.

Since then, Sen. Pastore said, "there has been some improvement," but he warned that the stockpiles were "still vulnerable." Basically, he said, "we rely on the condescension of our allies" to protect the stockpiles against seizure.

The stockpiles customarily are protected by relatively small detachments of U.S. troops. In addition, there are various safeguard measures, such as mechanical and electronic lock-and-key systems, to prevent the detonation of a weapon without the approval of U.S. authorities.

Because of these systems, defense officials expressed confidence that, even if warheads in Greece or Turkey were seized, they could not be detonated. The Pentagon's concern, they said, was that the warheads might be damaged in the course of hostilities, with a spillage of the highly toxic plutonium material in the weapons.

Defense officials describe the present safeguard systems as providing "a virtual foolproof guarantee" against unauthorized detonation of a warhead. But congressional sources pointed out that the Pentagon's confidence in the present systems apparently is not unlimited. The Defense Department, partly as a result of congressional urgings, is now proposing to move into a new generation of protective devices.



BONN GREETING—Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros (left) is greeted by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on arrival for talks in Bonn. Later, Germany announced a grant of 180 million marks over three years in development aid to Greece.

## Qadhafi Seen Sure His Policy Will Triumph in Arab World

By Henry Tanner

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 9 (AP).—Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan revolutionary leader, eight days ago made his first public appearance on the international scene since he was relieved last April of day-to-day political functions. It was apparent that he did not enjoy his return to the spotlight.

Visiting foreign officials who conferred with him during celebration of the fifth anniversary of his military coup said later that they had found him wary and troubled, although certainly still Libya's uncontestable strongman.

He made no speeches. At a news conference, he brushed aside questions and was clearly impatient—contrary to the past, when he seemed to relish such encounters.

Diplomats attribute the colonel's behavior to the fact that his "revolution," which he wishes to be exciting and dynamic, has once again encountered the lethargy of citizens who mostly are not interested in political activism.

Col. Qadhafi remains convinced that war with Israel is both necessary and inevitable, while almost all other Arabs are willing to test diplomacy and mediation by the United States, at least for the time being. Among all the Arab leaders, only the tragic share Col. Qadhafi's view on this point and the anger, selfishness and friends of the Soviet Union, are his ideological enemies.

Foreign diplomats here say that Col. Qadhafi is waiting for the moment when he can tell the other Arabs: "I told you so; I was right."

Meanwhile, he is building up Libya as a reserve arsenal for the Arabs.

In the military parade marking the revolution's anniversary, Libya displayed for the first time advanced Soviet ground-to-air mis-

siles and about 300 Soviet-built tanks.

Libya has trained personnel for only a fraction of these weapons. The Russians are understood to have offered to train Libyans in the Soviet Union, but the Libyans rejected the offer.

There are few if any Soviet military instructors and technicians in Libya, according to informed Western diplomats, but this may change.

The colonel has demonstrated an ability to separate principles from policies. Libya's relations with the United States have been at a low ebb, but this year no fewer than 1,000 Libyans went to the United States for several years of graduate studies, with all expenses paid by the Libyan government.

Col. Qadhafi's modern weapons, including 110 French Mirage aircraft, could, it appears, be used only in cooperation with Egypt. When he and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat met in Alexandria three weeks ago, they agreed to end public polemics; the Libyan and Egyptian newspapers since then have observed a truce.

Many foreign diplomats here are convinced that the deep personal hostilities between the two leaders do not prevent fairly routine cooperation.

People's Control  
BEIRUT, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Libya's Revolution Command Council, the highest executive authority in the country, has decided to reorganize the "popular committees" as a step toward an effective people's control of the state, the Iraq news agency reported from Tripoli today.

## Russians Pressuring Norway

## Four Problems Beset NATO: In North, South and Within

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI).—NATO, which celebrated its 25th anniversary in April in a confident mood, now is beset by serious political and military problems.

According to authoritative sources in Europe and Washington, there are four major problems.

• The Soviet government is pressing Norway for the establishment of joint Norwegian-Soviet rule of the Spitzbergen island group north of Norway in the Arctic Ocean—an action that would further weaken NATO's position in a strategically important area.

• Cuts by the Netherlands in its defense budget and a review of defense spending in Britain have raised fears that allied forces in Central Europe will be weakened.

• The opposition by the Netherlands to the proposed appointment of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. to succeed Gen. Andrew Goodpaster as supreme allied commander in Europe has created a command problem.

• The withdrawal of Greece from the military sector of the alliance has opened a gap in the alliance's radar network that military sources believe could have serious consequences in any future Middle East crisis.

Gravest Problem

Soviet pressure on Spitzbergen is regarded by alliance officials as the most serious of these problems. The United States, qualified sources said, believes that Norway must resist the pressure, exerted in diplomatic exchanges, because of the "immense strategic importance" of the sea area south and southwest of the Norwegian islands, which border the Barents Sea.

The situation in northern Norway has deteriorated to the point where senior officers regard NATO's radar network for the demilitarized area of the North Cape area, now held by a tiny Norwegian force, as "probable rather than possible."

Western officers believe that the methodical extension of Soviet sea and air power into the Norwegian and Baltic Seas already has seriously weakened the alliance's position on the northern flank regarded as the key to strategic control of the North Atlantic and the main sea-lanes between North America and Europe.

All Soviet nuclear-missile submarines are based at Murmansk and must pass between Spitzbergen and Norway's North Cape into the Atlantic. Under present arrangements, their passage can be detected by the alliance.

Although Norwegian government officials believe there is a possibility that oil will be found on the seabed around Spitzbergen, it is generally believed that the Russians want joint rule of the islands as much for strategic as for economic reasons.

The Dutch defense cuts, announced July 9, will be fully effected by 1977.

The alliance's Defense Planning Committee has told the Dutch government that its force reductions will have "adverse effects on the defense capability of the alliance" and that other allies would have to increase military and financial contributions to compensate for the cuts.

British officials say that their reductions will not affect Britain's

contribution to NATO. But alliance officers believe that stable cuts will inevitably reduce the forces in West Germany since reduction of British garrisons outside Europe will not alone contribute major savings for the weakened economy.

Opposition to Gen. Haig's appointment, according to alliance sources, has more to do with his inexperience in dealing with the allies and in commanding large units than his having been former President Richard Nixon's chief of staff.

The gap in the alliance's radar network caused by the Greek withdrawal would be extremely serious in the event of a crisis in the eastern Mediterranean. The Greek section of the network covers the Bulgarian frontier and the most direct air routes from Soviet bases in Central Europe to the Middle East.

## State Dept. Denies Deceiv Congress on Policy in Chi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The State Department, accused of misleading a Senate panel, today stood by its congressional testimony that there was no U.S. attempt to interfere with Chile's internal politics.

The dispute arose with reports that CIA Director William Colby told Congress in April that the Nixon administration authorized funds for covert CIA activities designed to make it impossible for the late President Salvador Allende to govern.

Mr. Colby reportedly said that more than \$8 million was authorized for the agency between 1970 and 1973.

A number of high State Department officials testified under oath at a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing earlier this year that there was no attempt to interfere. Similar disclaimers were made at the State Department today.

"We stand by the statement made here in the past," said spokesman Robert Anderson. "And with regard to the testimony by Mr. Shlauderman, Mr. Meyer and others, we stand by that."

Harry Shlauderman, a deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, said in a statement in June that "despite pressures to the contrary, the U.S. government adhered to a policy of nonintervention in Chile's internal affairs during the Allende period. The policy remains in force today."

Charles Meyer, former assistant secretary for Latin America, testified that the United States scrupulously adhered to a policy of nonintervention. "We bought no votes, we funded no candidates, we promoted no coups," he said.

Mr. Anderson told newsmen that, if any allegations are presented to us, we'll review the testimony.

The Allende government was overthrown in a coup, in which Allende died, a year ago Wednesday.

The subcommittee's chief counsel, Jerome Levinson, told a reporter that "the words used by Mr. Meyer and (former ambassador to Chile Edward Korry) were artful in terms of dodging, but in substance and spirit the

## 4 Nations Pl To View Pla Made by Sa

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9.—Defense ministers of Netherlands, Belgium, Mark and Norway will Sweden in their search successor to the F-104C fighter, a Dutch Defense Ministry spokesman said today. The spokesman said four ministers had an invitation from the Dutch government to visit SAAB Viggen-3. No date was set.

The defense minister said the four countries only in need of 350,000 bombs to replace the can-made F-104C, v France yesterday to v Mirage F-1 M-55 and to the United States for flight tests of the rep F-17 Cobra twin General Dynamics fighter.

## Clerides and Denktash Clash Over Refugee Resettlement

NICOSIA, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot leaders took opposing stands today on the issue of shifting refugees on Cyprus.

President Glafkos Clerides described as completely unacceptable a Turkish plan to transfer to Turkey the Turkish Cypriots now on British bases near Greek-Cypriot forces in southern Cyprus. A Clerides aide said that "those people... will then be moved to the Turkish-controlled areas of Cyprus with the aim of altering the population composition."

"This is simply unacceptable and the Cyprus government will never allow it," he declared.

Mr. Clerides said it was unthinkable that "the lawful and permanent Greek-Cypriot residents of these areas should be prevented from returning to their homes."

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said that almost all of the 40,000 Turkish Cypriots now in Greek-controlled areas will move to the Turkish-occupied north of the island and settle there permanently.

He also said that 95 per cent of the young Greek-Cypriot refugees would not be allowed to return to their homes in the Turkish-held area.

Asked whether he planned to gather all Turks dispersed in Greek-controlled areas around the island and bring them to the north, Mr. Denktash said: "That is not my intention, but that is what will come to because the Turks will not stay in the south. The Turks will come to the north."

Turkish Cypriots now virtually encircled in villages in the south and southwest will move to the north to farm land left by the Greek-Cypriot refugees, he said.

Turkish Protest  
Leaders of Turkish forces protested to the UN peace-keeping force today that vehicles of the Greek-officered Cypriot National Guard moved at 2 a.m. into an area near Nicosia airport, which is under UN control.

A UN spokesman said that the peace-supervision force was investigating the complaint. He said that the airport area was quiet, and there had been only minor, sporadic shooting incidents on the island in the last 24 hours.

The UN spokesman said that an exchange of prisoners would not begin before Wednesday. He said that lists of prisoners still being drawn up for the Red Cross.

Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, at their first formal meeting on humanitarian issues, agreed Friday to exchange prisoners. A UN spokesman said that a second round of talks by the two leaders has been moved up to Wednesday from Friday.

## Catalan Activists

## Arrested in Spain

BARCELONA, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The police today announced the arrest of 67 suspected Catalan opponents of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in a convent yesterday, the second such roundup in less than a year.

A statement said the 67 were members of the Assembly of Catalonia, an outlawed anti-government organization with some separatist and Marxist tendencies. They allegedly met to discuss support of the Democratic Junta of Spain, a Spanish opposition group recently created in Paris.

In October last year the police arrested 113 Assembly of Catalonia members, including lawyers, teachers and underground labor leaders. They were meeting in a downtown church here. The 113 were arrested and have not yet been tried.

## Labor Shortage Cuts Growth Of Baltic States' Economies

By Peter Osnos

RIGA, U.S.S.R., Sept. 9 (WP).—A serious, long-term shortage of labor in the Baltic republics has come to dominate the economic life of the region, once among the fastest growing in the Soviet Union.

The three small states—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—have the lowest birth rates in the Soviet Union and forecasts made to the end of the century expect little expansion in the size of the work force. The only alternative to a deliberate slowdown in development is further immigration from Russia, a prospect that the Baltic peoples clearly want to avoid.

Senior officials of the state planning committees (Gosplan) in all three republics, discussed the same point. Emphasis has switched completely in the last four years from capital investment—the building of new or bigger factories—to making the existing ones more efficient.

"We simply cannot build for people we don't have," said Alexander Logovsky, the vice-chairman of Estonia's Gosplan.

Catholic Tradition  
Even in Lithuania, where there is still a strong Catholic tradition, the birth rate has slipped so much that almost no major industrial construction is planned. "We are not encouraging immigration," said Algirdas Brazauskas, the Gosplan vice-chairman there. "We will manage with our natural growth alone."

After steadily dropping in the postwar years, the birth rates in the Baltic states appear to have

stabilized at about one-sixth that of the Soviet average. Explanations for the trend vary, but the most common is that "urbanization" is the cause. Living space is limited, it is said, and women are eager to work.

"In the old days," a Lithuanian man said, "it was just the kitchen and the church for women. Now they want to have a job. Nobody just wants to sit at home."

In a reversal of postwar thinking, the basic policy of the Soviet government in recent years has been to upgrade productivity and technology throughout the country rather than rely on workers to make the economy grow. But nowhere else in the Soviet Union has the change been so much a function of dire necessity.

The situation is perhaps most dramatic here in Latvia where the birth rate is so low that the size of the available labor pool is about the same as it was when the republic was absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1940. This includes a substantial immigration of Russians, greater than in the other Baltic states, that has already reduced the ethnic Latvian population from 68 per cent of the 2.4 million people to 57 per cent in the latest census.

Despite the static work force, official figures show that industrial production is about 33 times what it was when World War II began. Assuming the statistics are not grossly inflated, the growth of Latvia has been phenomenal and local economists are apparently resigned to a relative plateau for the foreseeable future.

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CELEBRATION—White Mozambique settlers through the streets of Lourenço Marques to celebrate news that an insurgent rebellion had seized control of the territory.

## White Tradesmen May Leave Free Guinea

By Thomas A. Johnson

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea, Sept. 9 (UPI).—"Business has never been better," a white store owner said the other day. But, like many Portuguese and Lebanese small-business men in Bissau, he plans to leave the country along with the departing Portuguese soldiers.

Officials estimate that there are 1,000 white small-businessmen in this West African territory. So far they are the only residents who have indicated that they wish to leave when the territory gains its independence from Portugal tomorrow and becomes Guinea-Bissau.

Many shopkeepers insisted in interviews that they would not be welcome here under the new

government that will be formed by the African party for the independence of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands. The party—which waged a war for independence for 13 years—has given no indication, however, that it wants whites to leave.

The white business community grew with the escalation of the war, which brought the Portuguese soldiers here and put about 17,000 Africans in military uniform on the Portuguese side.

But according to Carlos Domingues Gomes, one of the two black African store owners in Bissau, the growth of the white business community here was at the expense of blacks. He said that there had been more than 20 black shopkeepers in Bissau before the Portuguese. "Harassed,

frightened or forced them out of business."

Mr. Gomes, 45, is an outspoken supporter of the guerrilla movement.

He said that the Portuguese would not allow Africans the same business opportunities as they had for themselves, and that they used the Lebanese merchants as "buffers" to keep smaller businesses out of African hands.

Although the white small-businessmen want to leave, large businesses controlled by whites plan to stay. These include the country's largest commercial enterprise, the Uniao Fabril Co., a giant Portuguese international concern operating here through a company called Casa Geveira.

## Mozambique Talks Hel

(Continued from Page 1)

white and many more mixed blood. The Star newspaper in Lusitania today met a mercenary group who in the Congo had gathered and "indications are the recruiting for a push into Angola."

One member, Maj. Sam, said, "I dare say if I call for a mercenary force of our boys would give it arm to join. But we don't know of any group operating in Mozambique."

There have been reports in the last few weeks of white settlers in the colonies recruiting members of the 6th Mozambique Battalion, a unit of light black guerrillas.

Talks in Lisbon  
LISBON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Vasco da Gama today met senior members of the Armed Forces Movement carried out the April 25 coup to discuss the situation in Mozambique.

A statement said "the meeting is continuing efforts to solve the Mozambique problem. Fretilim leaders showed once more a great deal of reality and have given collaboration."

Early today, the Armed Forces Movement issued a statement scolding the settlers' pr high treason.

Sao Tome Crisis  
LISBON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Has returned to the Frelimo island of Sao Tome after days of racial violence, an African was killed and others were wounded, the report reported today.



## Wanted Legal Process Completed

## Spokesman Says Jury Upset by Pardon Timing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI)—A spokesman of the principal grand jury, Vladimir Prelog, said he has been "betrayed" by President Richard Nixon.

The other jurors, their names from "deep disquiet" to high outrage, said to Mr. Prelog.

Not prone to outrage, but I'm outraged... I feel betrayed," he said.

In calls from his fellow grand jurors, some of them expressed "violent outrage" at the pardon, he said.

Asked whether he felt the grand jury's work of the last two years had been invalidated, he replied, "I don't think it invalidates anything, but it vitiates the purpose of the grand jury as far as this last phase of our inquiry."

Mr. Nixon, he said, "didn't get due process of law."

Mr. Prelog said that he "could not care less if Nixon got his amnesty after he had gone through the criminal process but felt the grand jury had been cheated by Mr. Ford's pardon."

"When I say the grand jury, I mean the grand jury as a representative of the public," he said.

Another grand juror, who did not want his name used, in contrast to Mr. Prelog, was even more direct when asked his reaction to the pardon. "It stinks!" he said.

Two other grand jurors are also investigating aspects of the Watergate scandal.

Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski said, meanwhile, that he had not been consulted about the pardon.

"This is a matter that was decided upon by the President on his authority under the Constitution," Mr. Jaworski said. "It was something I didn't participate in."

He said that he doubted the decision would have any impact on the Watergate cover-up trial and that he expects it to start on schedule on Sept. 30.

Defense attorneys in the case glumly made the same assessment, although some indicated they might go through the motions of seeking a delay based on Mr. Ford's surprise announcement.

"Pardon of a Criminal"

"It's tailor-made for Nixon," a defense attorney protested. Another added: "The public is going to construe this as a pardon of a criminal. It's bound to have some effect on the men who were his assistants."

Mr. Jaworski, however, took the position that the pardon for Mr. Nixon and the cover-up charges brought against his former aides were "two different matters entirely"—a view that he evidently also expressed to the White House about a week ago.

Although he said the White House neither sought nor obtained his advice about a pardon, the prosecutor said President Ford's White House counsel, Philip Buchen, did ask him when Mr. Nixon might come to trial "if" he were indicted.

"I gave him the best estimate I could," Mr. Jaworski said. He emphasized, however, that he gave Mr. Buchen no indication of whether he intended to seek an indictment.

Prosecution sources said that Mr. Jaworski's office had not ruled out the possibility of releasing later a compilation of the evidence against Mr. Nixon, as was done when Spiro Agnew resigned as Vice-President.

Case Against Six

The sources said that this would not be done until after the cover-up trial, because it might prejudice the government's case against the six defendants.

A major complaint regarding the pardon was that Mr. Nixon was not asked by the President to admit any guilt and did not do so.

Mr. Nixon's acts form a major part of the evidence against the cover-up defendants. Also, the tape recordings of presidential conversations are expected to play a part in the trial. "If Mr. Nixon, in a sense, will be on trial with the six men, although he is not officially part of the case,"

A prosecution source said that some of the tapes to be used in the trial which have not yet been made public did not contain any surprising new evidence against Mr. Nixon. But the source said that they would add to the "cumulative evidence already public that he was a major participant in an obstruction of justice."

Child Cox, fired by Mr. Nixon in what became known as the "Saturday night massacre" last October, said, "An advance pardon defeats three principles important to a free society."

Those principles, he said, are determining guilt or innocence by established processes, preserving the integrity of legal proceedings, and making sure "that the law does in truth apply to all men equally, the highest executive official as well as the lowliest citizen."

Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, who resigned the same night Mr. Cox was fired, said he supports the pardon, commenting:

"The result is compassionate and right for the country, although I might have preferred that it had been reached by a somewhat different route."

A sampling of congressional and other reaction produced these comments:

The House minority leader, John Rhodes, R-Ark., one of three congressmen who told Mr. Nixon a few days before he resigned that he could no longer count on effective support in Congress: "No man is above the law, but the law is purposely flexible so as to accommodate varying degrees of reality and circumstance. Richard M. Nixon had paid a substantial price for whatever transgressions may have occurred during his administration. Anything further would be more overkill than justice, and would not be in the national interest."

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine: "I think this is unwise. We don't know what if any crime Mr. Nixon committed. Pardon is usually granted at the point where the accused is in jeopardy of punishment, and we have not reached this point in Mr. Nixon's case."

Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich.: "However well intentioned, it misreads the short and long-term interests of America... Watergate involved many persons including those who admitted guilt, cooperated with the prosecutor and still were jailed. In that context, a decision which precludes even full presentation of charges can only serve to breed cynicism and corrode a sense of justice."

Sen. George Allen, R-Va.: "The President's action 'will make it easier for him to give amnesty to those draft evaders who sincerely thought they were doing the right thing.'"

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the Senate majority leader, said he was disturbed by the circumstance that perhaps as many as 40 or 50 persons had either been indicted or sent to prison in the aftermath of the Watergate and related scandals, while the former president would not even be charged.

Sen. Mansfield said the pardon would appear to be a presumption of guilt. He said Mr. Ford's action conflicted with his own deep belief that all men are equal under the law.

This latter aspect of the pardon was a recurrent theme among those who disagreed with Mr. Ford's decision.

Robert Meserve, former president of the American Bar Association, called the action "incredible." James Fellers, current president of the association, said his own personal reactions were mixed. He said the pardon was probably in the best interests of the nation but that he had not anticipated such action until charges against Mr. Nixon had been more clearly defined.



BUMPY RIDE—Evel Knievel's Sky-Cycle bumped the edge of the Snake River Canyon wall as it dropped by parachute after he failed to make the leap across the gorge. The vehicle turned nose up but moments later cleared the cliff and landed on the canyon floor.

## Politics and Nixon's Health Were Behind Ford Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

made a political miscalculation by deciding to wait until the legal process had been completed before issuing any pardon.

"If he was going to do it, this was the time to bite the bullet," said Robert Finch, Mr. Nixon's friend and former White House official. "The President would be subject to far more criticism after the attorneys had gone through the arduous work of preparing a case and seeking an indictment."

Herbert Klein, a long-time Nixon associate and former White House communications director, said that the Ford decision, which he praised as "exactly in the best interests of the country," would have proved far more difficult after months of national debate.

"The taking of this decision now will serve to unify the country and close the issue," Mr. Klein said. "It is also good that he acted well in advance of the [November] election."

Mr. Ford had been advised that litigation involved in possible indictment and trial of the former President would drag on for much more than a year. This would bring it close to the 1976 presidential elections, injecting an extraneous element of divisiveness into the political process.

Factor for Fumblings

Moreover, it was clear to the President that a public consensus to punish Mr. Nixon was crystallizing—for instance, in a Gallup poll last week 58 per cent said Mr. Nixon should be tried "for possible criminal charges arising from Watergate" while 37 per cent were opposed. Other polls showed the same sentiment.

In view of this, the President felt it would be more difficult later if he were to grant Mr. Nixon a pardon and elected to act while he still had a reservoir of goodwill following his accession to the White House. To wait, he felt, would cause "political difficulties for his administration."

This political reality, plus

Mr. Ford's desire to "heal the wounds" and his awareness of Mr. Nixon's emotional condition, all led him in the direction of an immediate pardon, a source indicated.

If the agitation caused by Watergate and its aftermath were to continue for a very long time with no quick means of resolving it by trial, the President was said to have concluded, then a presidential pardon became a means of resolving an issue that would otherwise continue to fester.

After making this decision and replying another report on Mr. Nixon's emotional state, Mr. Ford decided to act. He dispatched Benton Becker of the General Services Administration to San Clemente with a message to Mr. Nixon that a pardon soon would be granted.

One other instruction to Mr. Becker, and one presumably understood by Mr. Nixon to be a quid pro quo, was to complete negotiations on an agreement insuring three years' access to Mr. Nixon's files if they are needed for any prosecution.

The agreement was signed Friday in San Clemente after Mr. Becker met with Mr. Miller and Mr. Ziegler. Mr. Nixon immediately began to prepare his statement accepting the pardon.

## Knievel Says Metal Failure Deployed Chute

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Sept. 9 (AP)—Stuntman Evel Knievel says a weakness in the metal holding the parachute system in place was responsible for his rocket ride into the Snake River Canyon rather than over it.

"There was a metal failure," Mr. Knievel told a news conference last night a few hours after he was lifted by helicopter from rocks at the base of the 600-foot canyon.

"To lose to a beautiful river and canyon like this to me is not a real loss," said Mr. Knievel, the cuts on his right cheek and lip

standing out as red lines on his tan face.

Rocket expert Robert Truax took full responsibility for a "design error" that caused the premature deployment of the parachute.

Mr. Truax, who designed the rocket, said he had refused to accept his \$100,000 fee even though Mr. Knievel wanted to pay him.

"It was my fault. It was a design mistake and Knievel did nothing wrong," Mr. Truax said as he loaded the crumpled rocket into a van. He said he

had failed to take into account the suction on the parachute retainer cover from the exhaust blast of the rocket.

The chutes began deploying even as the red, white and blue sky-cycle cleared the launch ramp, pulling the missile back.

The vehicle was halted before it had traveled half the needed distance, and seconds later Mr. Knievel was on the canyon bottom, the bloodied survivor of yet another fall.

Despite the failure of the stunt, Mr. Knievel was assured of \$8 million and stood to earn much more from proceeds of a live closed-circuit telecast and related deals.

Promoters of the telecast had been predicting that the total revenue could reach \$20 million, but they said last night that it would be at least 24 hours before ticket sales were known.

Asked if he would attempt the stunt again, Mr. Knievel said, "I don't know what I'm going to do. I sat in it and gave it my best."

In a late-night telephone call to a television station in Salt Lake City, Mr. Knievel said that "metal fatigue" had caused bolts holding a canister containing the parachutes to shatter off when the engine fired, sending the chutes spinning out behind.

Advice to Children

"Maybe because I made this jump, young children will realize that even with the best help in the world, maybe this is not the thing to do," he said.

Earlier, just after his rescue, the dazed Mr. Knievel said, "The machine was going sideways on me. I tried to steer it. I just don't know what happened."

Promoters of the stunt had predicted a turnout of 50,000, but less than half that number appeared to be on hand. Police estimated the crowd at 15,000.

## Pardon Assailed in Editorials In Much of American Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI)—U.S. newspapers' editorial reaction to President Ford's decision to pardon Richard Nixon was mainly critical.

The New York Times, for example, branded it "an act of flagrant favoritism" and a "body blow to the President's own credibility."

But the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times called Mr. Ford's grant of a pardon "an act of courage that will ultimately benefit the country." It said: "Nixon's acceptance of the pardon implies an admission of guilt. So that there can be no attempt to distort the truth, either historically or for political purposes, Mr. Ford should have required from Nixon an honest and forthright admission of his guilt."

Comment around the nation: The Albuquerque (N.M.) Journal: "There is no way that Sunday's stunning unconditional pardon for ex-President Nixon will 'firmly shut and seal this book,' as President Ford hopes. On the contrary, the pardon, coupled with an agreement which may keep the controversial White House tapes and presidential papers out of the hands of historians forever, can only result in additional extended controversy."

"Blundering Intervention"

The New York Times: "... Mr. Ford has now moved secretly and suddenly to block the normal workings of justice. It is an act of flagrant favoritism. It can only outrage and disenchant millions of his fellow citizens who thought that at last the laws of this nation would be enforced without fear or favor. This blundering intervention is a body blow to the President's own credibility and to the public's revering confidence in the integrity of his government."

[UPI Times editorial on Page 4]

New York Daily News: "We feel that in the fullness of time Mr. Ford's action will be accepted gratefully by the vast majority of citizens as the most compassionate, honorable and wise solution to an extremely vexing and difficult dilemma."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "No decent person wants Richard Nixon to suffer for the sake of suffering." But Mr. Ford "has not cleared up the serious allegations and accusations. Justice would

require that President Ford permit the special prosecutor to proceed as he thought proper, bringing evidence that might or might not lead to a grand jury indictment."

The Los Angeles Times said that the pardon is "not consistent with the fundamental American principle that sets everyone equally before the law, and that puts no man, not even the president, above the law." Mr. Ford's pardon, however, cuts short the judicial process before a trial judgment is made, just as Nixon's resignation cut short the impeachment process.

The Philadelphia Inquirer: "There still have been no charges made, no action by the courts, no action by any jury. Nonetheless, the President has granted his predecessor a full pardon... After all the agony of Watergate, President Ford is not alone in wanting to 'shut and seal this book.' But his precipitate action, we fear, will have the opposite result because it short-circuits the inexorable process of the law."

"Wise and Just"

The Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard: "President Ford was wise and just in granting a full, free and absolute pardon." Mr. Nixon "has been forced out of the highest office in the power of the American people to confer on any individual. His name will be remembered forever in history as the only president to be deprived of all the rights and privileges that go with that office."

The Charlotte (N.C.) Observer: "It is difficult to imagine how President Ford could have moved more artlessly into the tangle of Watergate, which his administration should be making every effort to keep away from... (The pardon) branches the historic principle of equal justice under the law for all men. It is a lamentable precedent, one that Americans will have cause to regret down through the ages."

Bourguiba Is Willing

PARIS, Sept. 9 (Reuters)—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, 71, said in a newspaper interview published here last week that he would willingly accept a proposition to be elected president for life.

## on Can Face Prosecution Civil or State Offenses

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States; he may, the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the respective offices, and have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

Experts Divided

Though the legal authorities unanimously agree that Mr. Ford remains potentially liable for prosecutions and civil suits, there is no unanimity on any other point.

For example, does the pardon prove that the former president actually committed the offenses? The question is immaterial only because many of Nixon's friends and sympathizers believe he did nothing and was hounded out of office by political enemies and a press.

There is no adequate, satisfactory answer to the question, Mr. Ford's matter of his personal guilt or innocence is, by making the pardon to crimes that "may have" committed.

Supreme Court, when it taken on presidential pardon, has produced contradictory results. In 1867, the high court said a pardon "blots out the offense of guilt" of the offender. In the eye of the law, the offender is as innocent as he had never committed the crime.

48 years later, in a case involving President Woodrow Wilson, the New York Times reported that the court had offered a totally different view. A pardon "carries no stigma of guilt" and no condemnation of a person constitutes "restitution," the court held.

Later case is certainly the authority. Not only does it represent the court's most recent setting of the Wilson case, it also resembles Mr. Nixon. Like the former president, the New York Times had been indicted.

With two high-court rulings in opposite directions, the community will certainly be Mr. Nixon's guilt for a time.

Action Is Rare

Open to debate is the nationality of Mr. Ford's pardon before formal charges were filed. Pardon before trial is so rare that some experts admit that they heard of such a thing only once in the world. Mr. Ford is the only one who could do something like this, "demanded a law professor who asked to be identified. "This is interference in the criminal process."

Mr. Kurland, a University of Chicago expert on the Constitution, expressed "grave doubts" about the legality of Mr. Ford's

him and left my resignation on his desk," he said.

In Pittsburgh, Mr. Hushen said that the President "had the audacity to brag today and that he expected criticism for the unconditional pardon granted Mr. Nixon."

"He knew it was going to be a controversial decision," Mr. Hushen said.

The spokesman also disclosed that the President had been informed about the telegram and telephone reaction to his Nixon pardon that has been coming to the White House. Mr. Hushen said there were 3,000 telephone calls up until midnight last night, running a little more than 2-to-1 unfavorable.

Mr. Ford learned of the aftermath, Mr. Hushen said, when he made a telephone call through the White House operator yesterday and asked her about the reaction.

Divided Opinion

"Very heavy, and kind of unfavorable," Mr. Hushen said the operator told the President.

Later, a spokesman said the White House was receiving about 700 telegrams an hour and they were turning five to one against the pardon.

The President avoided all reference to the pardon when he spoke on mass transit problems at the sixth International Conference on Urban Transportation. He declared his opposition to having the federal government play a major role in subsidizing mass transportation.

The public's division over the pardon was reflected in statements by congressmen and by persons closely connected with the Watergate case.

Former special prosecutor Ar-

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## Ford's Press Aide Resigns to Protest Pardon for Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Ford made his plain to Mr. Hushen this morning. He also told the press that he had not defended the pardon in the sense of pardons for Vietnam resisters or for other figures convicted of state-related offenses.

White House spokesman Mr. Hushen, the deputy press secretary, would become the Justice Department press spokesman in the administration before joining President Ford's staff. Mr. Hushen's resignation was effective immediately. Today it was reported that he would rejoin the News as a columnist in August.

announcement is even of a job because Mr. Ford and the President are old and with similar backgrounds and views.

Statement issued by the House last night, Mr. Ford I deeply regret Jerry's resignation. I understand that I appreciate it at a good people will differ on this very difficult issue. It is in the best of our country. I think I'd like to see a job on the federal level of transfer. I thank him for his service.

Boos in Pittsburgh

Mr. Ford said he had submitted his resignation in a letter. He would not discuss the contents of the letter but said it detailed his emotions and he would not enter the President's resignation.

Mr. Hushen said that the President "had the audacity to brag today and that he expected criticism for the unconditional pardon granted Mr. Nixon."

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Former special prosecutor Ar-

child Cox, fired by Mr. Nixon in what became known as the "Saturday night massacre" last October, said, "An advance pardon defeats three principles important to a free society."

Those principles, he said, are determining guilt or innocence by established processes, preserving the integrity of legal proceedings, and making sure "that the law does in truth apply to all men equally, the highest executive official as well as the lowliest citizen."

Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, who resigned the same night Mr. Cox was fired, said he supports the pardon, commenting:

"The result is compassionate and right for the country, although I might have preferred that it had been reached by a somewhat different route."

A sampling of congressional and other reaction produced these comments:

The House minority leader, John Rhodes, R-Ark., one of three congressmen who told Mr. Nixon a few days before he resigned that he could no longer count on effective support in Congress: "No man is above the law, but the law is purposely flexible so as to accommodate varying degrees of reality and circumstance. Richard M. Nixon had paid a substantial price for whatever transgressions may have occurred during his administration. Anything further would be more overkill than justice, and would not be in the national interest."

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine: "I think this is unwise. We don't know what if any crime Mr. Nixon committed. Pardon is usually granted at the point where the accused is in jeopardy of punishment, and we have not reached this point in Mr. Nixon's case."

Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich.: "However well intentioned, it misreads the short and long-term interests of America... Watergate involved many persons including those who admitted guilt, cooperated with the prosecutor and still were jailed. In that context, a decision which precludes even full presentation of charges can only serve to breed cynicism and corrode a sense of justice."

Sen. George Allen, R-Va.: "The President's action 'will make it easier for him to give amnesty to those draft evaders who sincerely thought they were doing the right thing.'"

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the Senate majority leader, said he was disturbed by the circumstance that perhaps as many as 40 or 50 persons had either been indicted or sent to prison in the aftermath of the Watergate and related scandals, while the former president would not even be charged.

Sen. Mansfield said the pardon would appear to be a presumption of guilt. He said Mr. Ford's action conflicted with his own deep belief that all men are equal under the law.

This latter aspect of the pardon was a recurrent theme among those who disagreed with Mr. Ford's decision.

Robert Meserve, former president of the American Bar Association, called the action "incredible." James Fellers, current president of the association, said his own personal reactions were mixed. He said the pardon was probably in the best interests of the nation but that he had not anticipated such action until charges against Mr. Nixon had been more clearly defined.

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## Too Far, Too Soon

There is much to be said for President Ford's justification of his pardon for former President Nixon—more than many of the critics of this step will admit. The clamor over how, when and where Mr. Nixon was to undergo prosecution for the acts and omissions that produced his resignation was an unsettling factor in a time when the new President was seeking more political and emotional stability.

Moreover, it may be doubted whether a full succession of trials, of Mr. Nixon as well as of his associates, would bring that complete understanding of Watergate that so many demand and all would like to see.

And, in terms of punishment, Mr. Nixon has and will suffer more from the deflation of his hopes, the loss of his power, the severe and sweeping public condemnation of his course in the White House than his resignation accepted as fact, than any action by the courts that might follow. Mr. Nixon's statement that his way of dealing with Watergate was the wrong way, and "a burden I shall bear for every day of the life that is left to me," while a good deal less than an admission of moral guilt, is, in terms of his own "pain and regret," quite true.

But when all that is said—and there are many Americans who will not agree with it, as implied condonation of crimes against the state—President Ford's action can still be depicted as too sweeping and premature. As Sen. Muskie put it: "We still do not know what if any crime Mr. Nixon committed... pardons are usually granted at the point where the accused is in jeopardy of punishment, and we have not reached this point in Mr. Nixon's case."

In other words, the blanket pardon inhibits the law from even indicating where Mr. Nixon might have violated its terms. And for those who wanted full prosecution and punishment of the former President, Mr. Ford's action will be an irritant, not an emollient. The President's fear that the "tranquillity to which this nation has been restored in recent weeks" might be "irreparably lost" is quite as likely to become true through his act as he feared it might through inaction. For even those who might have acquiesced in pardon for Mr. Nixon after the fact or at least initial prosecution are disturbed by the nature and timing of the pardon. Mr. Ford has gone too far, too soon, and his national influence will suffer thereby.

## The Failure of Mr. Ford

In giving former President Nixon an inappropriate and premature grant of clemency, President Ford has affronted the Constitution and the American system of justice. It is a profoundly unwise, divisive and unjust act.

Like many lesser public figures who have commented at various stages of the long Watergate controversy, President Ford has sadly confused his responsibilities to the republic and his understandable sentiments toward one who has inflicted grave damage upon the body politic. Both are valid and compelling but they should be clearly distinguished.

The four reasons that President Ford cites for his decision lay bare this confusion. In summary, he asserts that Mr. Nixon has already suffered enough, an adjudication of his offenses would be divisive, a fair trial would be difficult to achieve, and ultimately, in any event, he—Mr. Ford—would have to decide the matter in the light of his own conscience and sense of compassion.

The adjudication of Mr. Nixon's offenses and the character of the criminal trial in which those offenses would be weighed and argued are one set of concerns. Mr. Nixon's suffering and his claims on President Ford's conscience as a political sponsor, friend and fellow human being are another set of concerns.

President Ford's overriding duty was to his public responsibilities. It is essential that the crimes committed by several of Mr. Nixon's closest associates and apparently by Mr. Nixon himself be determined in a court of law by the same rules of evidence and the same procedures of due process that apply in the American system of justice to every citizen.

Nothing less would satisfy the natural sense of justice of the American people and of a government founded upon principles of equality and legality. Given the historic significance of Mr. Nixon's offenses that led to his becoming the first president ever to resign, it was likewise essential that the historical record be unmistakably clear.

After the exact nature of the wounds that Mr. Nixon and his associates had inflicted upon the body politic had been determined and after the exonerated or convicted of those accused, only then could those wounds begin to heal.

Once the processes of justice had run their course, it would be possible and timely for the President and the nation to take into account the personal merits of the offenders and try to mitigate the penalties of law by recourse to the enduring human values of mercy and charity; if clemency had followed conviction rather than preceded it, there would have been wide acceptance of President Ford's exercise of his power to pardon.

As it is, by recklessly pushing aside Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski and the grand jury and the trial jury as well, President Ford has fallen short in his duty to the republic, made a mockery of the imperative claim of equal justice before the law, promoted renewed public discord, made possible the clouding of the historical record, and undermined the humane values he sought to invoke.

His duty was to see that the law was enforced and wrongdoers punished. His duty was to see to it that those who have already served in prison for their crimes such as E. Howard Hunt, Donald Segretti and Egil Krogh; those now serving their sentences such as Charles Colson and John W. Dean 3d,

and those who stand accused of grave crimes such as H. R. Haldeman, John N. Mitchell and Mr. Nixon himself would all be treated the same.

Instead, he has laid American jurisprudence open to the severe and lingering accusation that there is one kind of justice for the agents and underlings and another for the ex-President in whose name and for whose supposed benefit the misdeeds were committed.

Rather than calm public passions and restore a fundamental sense of national unity, Mr. Ford has ignited fresh controversy. It might have stirred less public outrage if the President, in what amounted to secret and discreditable plea bargaining with his predecessor, had insisted on a frank and forthright confession of guilt. Instead he settled for an unctuous, guiltless statement from Mr. Nixon in which the former President admits nothing specific and skillfully blurs the issues.

Moreover, the arrangement avoids nothing in the way of publicity and public controversy. Presumably, the cover-up trial involving six of Mr. Nixon's former aides is still to be held and he is sure to be called as a witness. He will have to testify at length under oath to all the demeaning details of the cover-up.

Because his pardon has immunized him, he cannot avoid testifying by claiming the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination inasmuch as he cannot now be prosecuted. If he testifies falsely, he is still open to prosecution for perjury. In short, nothing has changed except that the defendants and the jurors are to be confronted with the savage irony that the man who ordered the cover-up, benefited from it and repeatedly lied to the American people and to his own congressional defenders about it is now to be a principal witness in the trial of those who did his bidding. They face the possibility of terms in prison while he can look forward to well-paid retirement in his luxurious seaside villa.

In a time when the nation has been repeatedly dismayed by so many acts of corruption, intrigue and deceit, President Ford has signally failed to provide courageous and impartial moral leadership. When asked less than a year ago whether he would do precisely what he has now done, Mr. Ford indicated to Congress that he would not, adding, "I do not think the public would stand for it."

At his first news conference on Aug. 28, President Ford again pledged himself to respect the special prosecutor's obligation to take necessary action against "any and all individuals." Although not ruling out the ultimate exercise of clemency, the President observed: "There have been no charges made; there has been no action by the courts; there has been no action by any jury, and until any legal process has been undertaken I think it's unwise and untimely for me to make any commitments."

Instead of adhering to those wise public pronouncements, Mr. Ford has now moved secretly and suddenly to block the normal workings of justice. It is an act of flagrant favoritism, it can only outrage and dishearten millions of his fellow citizens who thought that at last the laws of this nation would be enforced without fear or favor. This blundering intervention is a body blow to the President's own credibility and to the public's reviving confidence in the integrity of its government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

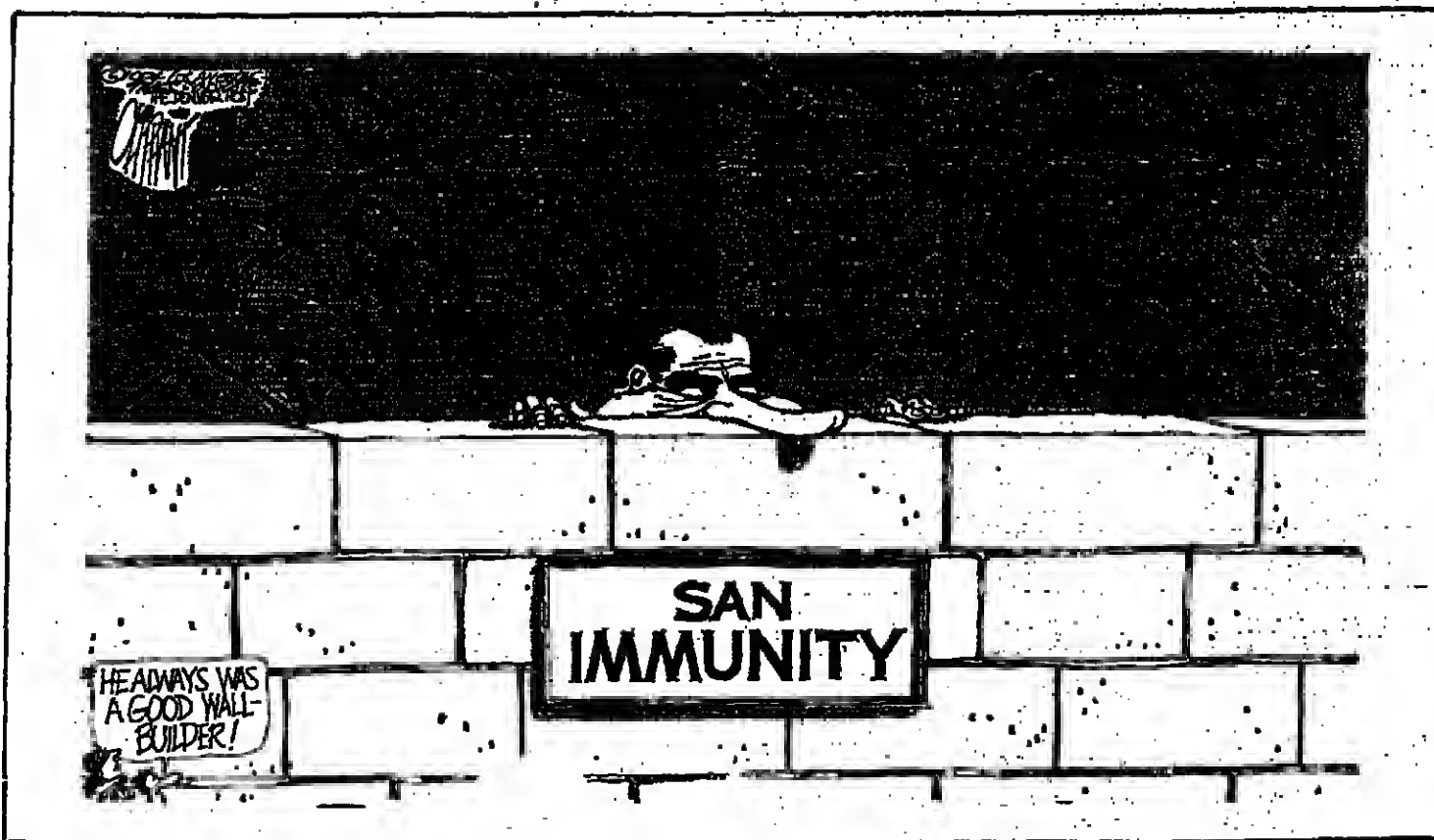
September 10, 1899

PARIS—Captain Dreyfus, in what has now become the "cause célèbre" of the century, was condemned yesterday afternoon by the court-martial at Rennes by a vote of five to two. A majority of the court found extenuating circumstances and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Although there was great excitement, no serious disturbances have yet been reported, either in Paris or the provinces. An appeal is certain to be made.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1924

NEW YORK—The New York Yankees won their game over the Boston Red Sox by a score of 2-0 yesterday on the strength of Babe Ruth's 44th home run of the year in the first inning with one man on and behind the two-hit pitching of Bullet Joe Bush. Meanwhile, the president of the National League has started a controversy by declaring that St. Louis Cardinal star Rogers Hornsby is a better hitter than Babe Ruth, or anyone else, for that matter.



## The Types of Inflation in the U.S.

By James Tobin

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Three decades of experience tell us that inflation is endemic to modern democratic industrial societies. Fortunately the same record indicates that these economies are nonetheless capable of yielding their citizens substantial gains in well-being decade after decade. But hysteria about inflation may lead to policies that keep economic progress well below its potential.

The United States inflation of 1973-74 is a complex and difficult case, unique in our history. In general we may distinguish three types of inflation: (a) excess demand inflation, popularly summarized as "too much money chasing too few goods," (b) the wage-price-wage spiral, and (c) the shortage and price increases in important commodities. Our current inflation is a combination of (b) and (c). But public discussion generally ignores these distinctions and identifies every inflation, including the present case, as the classical type (a). From this diagnosis, mistaken in my opinion, follows the classical remedy, the "old-time religion" of restricting aggregate demand by tight monetary policy and by fiscal austerity.

With some oversimplification, we can say that the U.S. suffered a severe case of excess-demand inflation (a) in 1969, when President Johnson and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara piled war demands onto an economy already operating close to its capacity, and ignored their economists' pleas to raise taxes. Retarded by a lesser dose of excess demand in 1968, the 1969 outburst left in its wake a surprisingly stubborn case of inflation type (b), the wage-price-wage spiral. Attaining a momentum of its own, this inflation first accelerated and then abated somewhat under the deliberately recessionary policy of 1969-71, assisted by Phases I and II of the controls introduced in August 1971.

### Window Dressing

At the end of 1972 the ongoing wage-price dynamic was producing overall inflation of 3 1/2 per cent per year, down from 5 per cent in 1969 and 1970. However, it was obvious, as events confirmed, that some of the improvement was transient window dressing which would not survive relaxation of controls and completion of the recovery from recession.

Some observers view the 1973 expansion of the American economy as another case of excess demand and blame the Federal Reserve and the Nixon budget for overheating the economy once

again. But unemployment never fell below 4.5 per cent, and the government cooled off the boom pretty quickly after midyear. In any case, the underlying wage-price dynamic was proceeding at year-end with wage increases of 7 to 8 per cent, which with normal productivity gains would mean price inflation in the neighborhood of 5 per cent per year.

But meanwhile the United States was hit by a severe type (c) inflation, a spectacular increase in commodity prices. For the first time since the Korean war, external events sharply increased the prices facing American producers and consumers. Everyone knows about the world shortages of food and energy, and about the aggressive new policies of the oil-producing nations, who have in effect imposed an excise tax of \$10 to \$15 billion a year on American consumers of their products. What may be less well understood is the role of the 16 per cent depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchange since 1970. Working precisely as the architects of the policy hoped, dollar depreciation made imports about \$10 billion a year more expensive to Americans. Combined with booms in Europe and Japan, depreciation also increased foreign demand for U.S. products, notably basic agricultural and industrial commodities. Foreign demands for our exports created shortages and price increases for American buyers.

### Differences

Now there are two important differences between types (b) and (c) inflation. First, the wage-price-wage spiral keeps going of its own momentum. Wage increases are covered by price boosts, and subsequent wage settlements respond both to past wage patterns and to price inflation. The type (c) commodity price increases, however, are once-for-all adjustments to new supply-demand situations: those prices won't necessarily fall, but all that is needed to improve the rate of inflation is that they stop rising.

Second, the wage-price-wage spiral does not of itself impose any collective loss on the nation or on the urban nonagricultural sector of the economy in which it occurs. One man's price is another's income; when buyers pay more, sellers receive more. The inflation may proceed unevenly, so that some workers, consumers, and property owners lose while others gain; such relative distributional changes are always occurring, inflation or no inflation.

But it is simply vulgar nonsense—no less for constant repetition by economists, politicians, bankers, and journalists—to say that an internal self-contained inflation causes a loss of economic welfare in aggregate.

The commodity price increases are a different matter. They are symptoms of a real national economic loss, and in particular a loss to urban wage-earners and consumers. In current circumstances, we are paying more for oil and other imports. We're not just paying more dollars but more work and resources; under our new foreign exchange rate policy we can no longer buy foreign goods with paper dollar IOUs. We are also paying more, about \$25 billion a year gross, to our own farmers. Recorded declines of real wages are the painful and unavoidable consequences. To attribute them indiscriminately to "inflation" is superficial and misleading.

The economy is currently in recession, and the prospects are for abnormally slow growth in output and for rising unemployment. The Federal Reserve is administering the classical medicine for excess demand inflation (a), because that is the only medicine it has. Some of its spokesmen, supporters and critics regard every inflation, almost by definition, as the excess demand type—on the ground that, whatever the proximate origins of inflation, it could be avoided by sufficiently restrictive restriction of demand. The idea is that the wage-price-wage spiral will unwind if enough slack—idle capacity and unemployment—is created. Extreme advocates of the old-time religion even argue that determined disinflation of demand could have yielded big enough reductions in prices of other goods and services to offset or average out the recent price increases of food, fuel and basic materials.

The trouble with this prescription is that it will not succeed without years of economic stagnation, high unemployment and lost production, with much more severe consequences for real economic welfare than the inflation itself. Experience shows that the wage-price-wage spiral is extremely resistant to unemployment, recession and economic slack. This unpleasant fact of life is that the wage and price-setting institutions of our economy, and of every other non-Communist economy, are biased toward inflation. Wages and prices rise when and where demand is strong much more readily than they decline when and where demand is weak. While the classical medicine would have prevented the Viet-

nam burst of inflation, it will take much more time and pain than its advocates admit to overcome the wage-price-wage inflation now built into our economy.

The main inflationary threat this year is that the temporary inflation of type (c) will be permanently built into the ongoing wage-price-wage spiral. The setbacks to real wages reflected in higher prices of food, fuel and other commodities cannot really be reversed. General attempts to "catch up" by escalated wage settlements will simply be defeated by accelerated price inflation. So Washington is right to be alarmed by this year's wage settlements.

### Helpless Fed

But there is very little the Federal Reserve can do about them, even if the Fed provokes a full-blown recession. The settlements are already in the works, and they depend much more on the recent history of wages and prices than on the current strength or weakness of demand. The budget-makers of the Executive and the Congress are in much the same position. They, too, can be misled and irresolutely assert, pretending they are fighting a classical type (a) inflation. But the results of budget cutting will be measured more in lower unemployment and production statistics than in wages and prices. Present anti-inflation hysteria may well yield policies that bring us the worst of several worlds.

Is there a more promising and less costly way to confront the unique inflationary problem of 1974? If ever there was a time for what the Europeans call "income policy" the time is now. It may be that the Nixon experiment with wage and price controls was never a good idea, and the stop-and-go alternation of phases certainly didn't help. But the total abandonment, in April of this year, of every legal or informal restraint was incredibly untimely.

### Need to Lead

What was needed was presidential leadership—in open, candid understanding with business, labor, agriculture and consumers—to establish realistic moderate guidelines for wages and prices. We still need what some of us have called a new social contract for the economy, along the following lines: (1) Monetary and fiscal policy would be geared, not to increase unemployment, but to keep it from rising, and to achieve, not to thwart, the 4 per cent a year growth in production of the American economy. (2) Workers' take-home pay would be increased by cutting Social Security payroll taxes and by making the structure of those taxes more equitable and progressive. This tax cut would provide part of the demand stimulus needed under (1). (3) Labor, for its part, would consent to a general wage guideline of 5 or 6 per cent, and Washington would expect and exact comparable moderation in business and agricultural price-setting. The hour is late. But the long national nightmare is over. Our new President has the trust and goodwill of the American people. If the economic problem he confronts is unique, he also enjoys a unique opportunity to seek a new direction.

James Tobin is Sterling Professor of Economics at Yale University and was a member of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, 1961-62. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## An Act Scorning The System

By Anthony L.

"In cases of impeachment party convicted shall not be liable and subject to arrest, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the Constitution of the United States, Section 3."

BOSTON—On Aug. 28, taking the oath of President, Gerald Ford as Constitution was sworn. On later, in a sudden and sidestepped gesture, he negated the process of law. The damage done will be grave, irreparable.

He pardoned Richard for any and all crimes committed while president—so without knowing in a special prosecutor's on the extent of those official and personal. The pardon without even the minimal plea that was widely considered adequate in the case. Agnew. He gave the pardon to a man who has spoken word of confession or for acts that injure human beings and won country.

Ford acted in the mercy, speaking of his to the laws of God. He was surely of the best, charity to a fallen traitor, spare his country's trauma. But his good only make the occasion for the result more the posture of what he h America: more rancor, more cynicism at argument and law.

The Nixon story was "I can't say," the President gave emphasis to the notion that punishment or the threat of it ban him, might "threaten his life." But punishment that sort of thing—been the issue. Judges, editors have ample die help those who are it have suffered enough, the cause of justice served. Those I know most concerned about in the Nixon case in fact that, however the crisis, he should be up in prison.

The issue was the last well put by the Times of a newspaper that show concern for fairness, throughout Watergate, purpose of the long sh the truth in Water Times said, was "to re-supremacy of law over power. No dissent, the principles to be reasserted no man is too great or to exempt from it law or the processes of law."

Now the whole case, presumably see the sp a former president's aides being tried for c of justice, with his self-acting words as critical while he is untouched, be the image of ego for this generation of the "The President's relief." The plan for the past advice that it would be to find an unbiased Nixon for many months true that the impeachment has spread the against him widely, and would have to be taken a jury that would sit trial evidence. But it hardly be an insupportable Supreme Court that jurors are needed not be "ignorant facts and issues involve the court said, to exalt as prejudiced merely be had "any preconceived to guilt or innocence caused would be to est impossible standard. The juror can, his impression or render a verdict based evidence."

In using his pardon on the basis of possible Ford has effectively nullified the Constitution's authority as well as im of any federal officer, there was no television to publicize the im process. But if John A had been impeached, prosecuted, the details w been well known to m-lands—and certainly to property who served justice.

The effect of Ford's the system of criminal the most appalling pro along in Watergate, many Americans have the rich and powerful escape justice in the who believed in the as them they were wrong, it appeared that it Now they will know old

## Letters

### Entente

Arbit Bilas is "stick of détente" and prefers "entente" a synonym for understanding which, logically, should lead to cooperation among all the nations of the world. (Aug. 29).

It may be interesting to recall that when the late Charles de Gaulle coined his famous slogan, "Détente, Entente et Coopération," he used "détente" figuratively—a lessening of tension. It so happens that "détente" also means a trigger.

Since there is far too much shooting in the world today, "entente" will never be possible unless human beings decide, at long last, to stop pulling that trigger!

ESTHER DELCOURT, Paris.

### Vote in Malaysia

I am surprised that your editorial "Malaysia votes Malay" of Aug. 27th should strike a cynical posture in commenting on the recent Malaysian elections. I am sorry to say that it is the only sour note amidst the many plaudits that we have received from abroad on the elections and it is really regrettable that your paper should disseminate viewpoints derived from instant judgment based on outdated notions. A more objective analysis would promote a better understanding of Malaysian politics.

The very title of the editorial is completely wrong, as more than three million Malaysians of di-

verse ethnic origin contested and voted in the elections and returned candidates also of diverse ethnic origin on both sides.

To say that the victory of the National Front increases racial polarization is to miss the whole point of the election. In terms of peninsular Malaysia alone, no party is more "multi-racial" than the National Front, which has more Chinese and Indians in its ranks in Parliament than ever before. This is a clear endorsement by the electorate of the policies of the National Front and of the electorate's determination to assure a better representation of non-Malay interest in government policy formulation. Whilst the electorate voted 29 such candidates to the government benches it sanctioned only 10 to the opposition side and even these were by narrower majorities than in the 1969 elections.

It is illogical to compare the position of Malaysians of Chinese ethnic origin with those minor-

ties that you have named, since such Malaysians are irrevocably of this country. The current but diminishing peculiarity of Malaysian society is that economic divisions happen to coincide with racial distribution, and race is identified with location and vocation. This unfortunately is a historical accident springing from the indifference of colonialism and this situation was allowed to develop. In order to ameliorate the ill-effects of this lop-sided socio-economic structure we seek to restructure the Malaysian society as contained in the second of the twin prongs of our new economic policy so that all races will be adequately represented throughout our economic and social spectrum. This will be achieved not by expropriating the non-Malay share of the economic cake but by ensuring that increases in the cake are shared more equitably.

The aim of any viable government in the world today is to assure the people a measure of social justice through inter-alia reducing glaring inequalities in the distribution of wealth. Only thus can a more just and egalitarian society be achieved which will allow democracy to flourish for the masses. The National Front went to the polls with its new economic policy and the electorate endorsed it overwhelmingly.

ABDUL JABAR, Second Secretary, Malaysian Embassy, Paris.

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## Favor of General Practice

# Senate Unit Votes Measure to Curb Medical Specializing

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP).—A Senate committee has approved a bill that would force medical school graduates to spend two years in areas where there are doctor shortages before they can get new licenses every six years. The bill, which is due to come before the full Senate soon, would set federal licensing standards for all doctors, limit the number of specialists in favor of general-care physicians and the number of foreign medical doctors practicing in the U.S.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee said that the bill at large is not "reducing full value" for the \$2.4 billion it has paid to medical schools during the last 10 years. Total funds account for half

of a typical medical school's budget.

The American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges oppose the bill. But the Student American Medical Association, representing the nation's medical students, testified in favor of it.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., would use the power of the federal dollar to correct the problems of too many doctors in the suburbs and too few in rural areas and urban slums; too many specialists and not enough primary-care physicians; and too many poorly trained graduates of foreign medical schools.

**10-5 Vote by Panel**

The bill, which passed the committee last week by a 10-5 vote, would cost \$1.5 billion during five years. It would replace a health manpower bill that expired June 30.

Sen. Kennedy, in a speech Friday to the Association of American Clinicians, said that medical schools and health care organizations "have failed" to solve the problems of overspecialization and maldistribution of physicians.

Instead of merely giving the medical schools federal money for each student they enroll, as previous health manpower bills have done, the Kennedy-Javits bill would require that all students agree to practice in underserved areas before the school can get federal funds.

The schools would get a grant of \$2,500 a year for each student—about one-third of the cost of educating a doctor. The rest of the federal money goes to medical schools in research and other grants tied to special projects.

Students who need more federal aid can qualify for scholarship programs that pay the full tuition plus \$2,500. But these students would have to serve for four years after graduation.

Any student who backs down from his pledge to serve in areas where there are doctor shortages would lose his license.

"Physicians," the committee said, "are disproportionately located in the Northeastern and Western regions of the United States, while the South and North Central states are underserved."

Moreover, the bill would require the secretary of health, education and welfare to certify specialty training programs in order to cut down on specialties where there are too many doctors and increase the number of family practitioners.

This would also cut down on the number of foreign medical graduates. There are now twice as many specialty training slots available as there are American graduates to fill them, so that the positions either go unfilled or are filled by foreign graduates.

Another effort to cut down on the number of foreign medical graduates would require that all licensing tests include proficiency in English.

## Saigon Soldiers Block Attack on Highway to Hue

SAIGON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops today reported killing at least 15 Communist soldiers who were attempting to cut the main road to the old imperial capital of Hue, where demonstrators have gathered to protest alleged corruption in the Saigon government.

Command spokesman Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said North Vietnamese forces attacked a government base guarding Highway 1, about 15 miles southeast of Hue.

Government soldiers beat back the assault, Col. Hien said, losing two dead and 13 wounded.

Then more government soldiers were wounded when Communist gunners fired 185 mortar, rocket and artillery rounds into positions on three sides of the base, Col. Hien said.

Reports from Hue said nearly 1,000 demonstrators have gathered to stage anti-corruption marches, which were planned by a meeting of about 300 Roman Catholic priests in Saigon two weeks ago.

## 5 Communist Nations Sign Transport Pact

HONG KONG, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and China were among five Communist countries that signed a protocol in Peking on passenger train transport in the Far East. The Chinese News Service reported.

The agency said the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Mongolia reached agreement during a weeklong conference on operating passenger services between their countries for the 1975-1977 period.

## Cardinal Heenan Ill

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—John Cardinal Heenan, 86, archbishop of Westminster, spent "a comfortable night" in a Cambridge hospital after suffering a heart attack, the hospital said today.



BACK HOME—Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrives back at 10 Downing Street with his wife Mary yesterday after meeting with Queen Elizabeth II at Balmoral Castle. He again refused to name the date of upcoming general elections in Britain.

## Drought, Lack of Fertilizers Imperil Crops in North India

By Bernard Weinraub

LUCKNOW, India, Sept. 9 (NYT).—One of the worst droughts in years has struck northern India.

The drought, coupled with fertilizer shortages and the lack of fuel for irrigation pumps, threatens to destroy rice and wheat crops and has led to grim forecasts of widespread hunger, even famine, in such states as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and the western state of Gujarat. Tens of millions of people are facing food scarcities.

In Lucknow, the capital of India's largest state, Uttar Pradesh—which, if it were independent, would be the eighth biggest nation in the world, with a population of 90 million—an official said privately that "it is a dangerous situation. The monsoon has been terrible."

In the adjoining state of Ra-

jasthan, Hardeo Joshi, the chief minister, said that the state of 28 million inhabitants may be faced with the worst famine in recent times.

**Villages Menaced**

A report from Gujarat said that "near-famine" conditions prevailed in hundreds of villages around the state.

The food situation in India has been worsened since the Arab oil producers tripled their prices. Nearly 25 per cent of India's oil imports have been sold on a concessional basis, from Iran and Iraq. But Saudi Arabia and the commercial companies have failed to reduce their costs for this impoverished nation, a long-time supporter of the Arab cause and the second most populous country in the world.

The fertilizer shortage and the absence of insecticides has deepened the problem.

Within the last two months, and most notably in recent weeks, the failure of the summer monsoon has plainly frightened government officials. Rainfall since June 1 has been scanty.

Agriculture experts said that this year's monsoon has been "substantially below" the good rains of 1970, 1971 and 1973, but "somewhat better" than 1972, which was considered a total failure.

## Fearful Situation

What makes the situation fearful in such states as Uttar Pradesh is that neither the state nor the central government has enough food stocks to feed the nation. In 1972, India kept about nine million tons of food in reserve. This year, stocks have dwindled. The figure ranges anywhere from two million to four million tons.

Within the last few weeks, reports from northern and central India have been ominous. Gujarat expects the smallest autumn crop in more than 10 years. Prices of rice have doubled on the market in the last two weeks.

Even in New Delhi, which is facing wheat shortages, the administration's plan to buy wheat from the nearby Punjab is running into trouble because the Punjab government is demanding cash payments for all purchases. The New Delhi administration is seeking bank loans to buy the food.

## Israelis, Syrians Dispute Accord

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (AP).—The military command said today that Israel had refused to let Syrian Army engineers clear landmines from the Golan Heights city of Kuneitra because Damascus had violated the separation of forces agreement by bringing unauthorized mortars into the area.

A spokesman indicated permission would be forthcoming if and when Syria removed the mortars. Defense Minister Shimon Peres complained last week that Syria was violating terms of the disengagement pact by failing to rebuild and settle war-ravaged Kuneitra. The Syrians replied yesterday that Israel had refused to let Syrian engineers clear mines from the town.

## Opposition in India Protests on Powers

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Opposition members walked out of the lower house of Parliament today to protest the government decision to extend for six more months the state of emergency declared during the December, 1971, war with Pakistan.

Home Minister Uma Shankar Dikshit argued that powers given to the government under the emergency were needed to deal with black marketers and hoarders in the country's economic difficulties.

## Pope Plans Tour To Hail Aquinas

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI will make a private pilgrimage to the three towns south of Rome associated with St. Thomas Aquinas Saturday to mark the seventh centenary of the theologian's death, the Vatican announced today.

Pope Benedict XIII made a similar journey in 1727.

The three towns, where St. Thomas was born in 1225, Aquino, where he lived and after which he is named, and Fossanova, where he died in 1274. The Pope will go the three towns by helicopter from his summer palace at Castel Gandolfo.

## 46 More NASA Aides To Russia for Training

HOUSTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Another group of National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists has left for the Soviet Union for training for the first international manned space mission, set for July, 1975.

Glynn Lunney, technical director for the Apollo-Soyuz linkup in flight, headed the 46 men who left Friday to join Johnson Space Center personnel who have been in Russia for two weeks. Today, 15 Russians, including nine cosmonauts, are due to arrive here.

## Leftists Gain In San Marino Council Vote

SAN MARINO, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Communists and Socialists of San Marino, the world's smallest and oldest republic, made slight gains at the expense of the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, who each lost two seats in yesterday's general election.

The Communist vote of 3,248 gave the party 15 of the 60 seats in the Grand and General Council—one more than in the 1969 election. The Socialists, with 1,914 votes, now have eight seats as opposed to seven last time.

The result would make it possible for the Christian Democrats (25 seats) to form a 42-seat center-left coalition with the Social Democrats (nine seats), and Socialists such as has ruled the republic in recent years.

## Smaller Parties

The remaining three seats were shared by smaller parties.

It was the first time women were allowed to run for office and three, two of them Communists, were elected out of a total of 22 seeking office.

Electoral officials said the voter turnout was slightly more than 79 per cent, with 14,000 of the 17,500 registered voters casting ballots.

The Christian Democrats attributed their slide to the fact that 400 registered voters resident in the United States had not returned to San Marino for the elections as they did in 1969. Tradition says the republic was founded in AD 300. It has an area of 24 square miles and a population of 17,000. But 20,000 other citizens live abroad.

## France, Israel Will Hold Talks On Arms Sales

JERUSALEM, Sept. 9 (AP).—Israel and France will hold "practical talks" on the renewal of French arms sales during Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues' official visit here in late October, officials said here yesterday.

France recently ended its seven-year-old ban on weapons sales to Middle East belligerents.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the Cabinet that Israel's ambassador to France had talks "in a good atmosphere" with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing after the embargo was lifted.

Officials said Ambassador Asher Ben-Nathan's meeting with the President was "one of the warmest" between Israeli and French officials since the embargo was imposed by President de Gaulle. No specific arms deals were discussed in Paris, the officials said.

## Two Leftist Fugitives Are Seized in Turin

TURIN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Police here today arrested two fugitive leaders of an urban guerrilla group that was implicated in the kidnapping in April of Genoa's district attorney.

Renato Curcio, 33, of Rome, and Alberto Franceschini, 27, of Reggio Emilia, have been sought since 1973 in connection with the Red Brigades guerrilla group, police said. The Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the kidnappings of prosecutor Mario Sossi and Fiat executive Ettore Amerio. Both men were freed.

## 13 Die on Libyan Copter

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Thirteen persons, including seven servicemen, were killed when a Libyan military helicopter crashed while trying to land at Misratah, the Libyan news agency reported today.

## Obituaries

# Wolfgang Windgassen, 60, Wagnerian Tenor

From Wire Dispatches

STUTTGART, Sept. 9.—Wolfgang Windgassen, 60, one of the leading Wagnerian tenors of the last quarter-century, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Windgassen also was opera director of the Württemberg State Theater here, a post to which he was appointed four years ago after having been a member of the company since the end of World War II. He continued to sing, however, his last performance being in the role of Florestan in Beethoven's "Fidelio" here a week ago.

Mr. Windgassen's career lasted 33 years, but it was not until 1951 that he began to gain international attention. He was chosen by Wieland Wagner to sing the title part of "Parsifal" that year at the newly reopened Richard Wagner Festival in Bayreuth, and the recording made from these performances was the first of many live and complete recordings to be made at Bayreuth. It also began an association of more than two decades with the festival, where the tenor sang a total of 180 performances in almost every principal tenor part.

It also began an international career that took him to the New York Metropolitan, London's Covent Garden, Vienna and elsewhere, but almost exclusively in Wagnerian roles—due in part to his unwillingness to sing in his native language but German. In Stuttgart, however, where he remained a member of the ensemble, he was as likely to sing Verdi, Mozart and even an occasional opera.

Mr. Windgassen was born in Amberg, Franconia, where his parents were vacationing in the summer of 1914. His father, Fritz Windgassen, also a noted tenor, was one of his teachers, and he was the grandson of an actor, Emil van der Osten. He is survived by his wife, Lore, who also was a singer. His son, Peter, is an operatic stage director.

## Stanley Wolder

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Stanley Wolder, 61, a prominent New York City and international patent attorney, died yesterday morning at New York Hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Wolder was especially active throughout his long career in the overlapping relationship between science and the law. He was vice-president of the International Academy of Law and Science and editor-in-chief of its journal, *Lex et Scientia*.

## Prince Dhani Nivat

BANGKOK, Sept. 9 (AP).—Prince Dhani Nivat, 88, president of the Royal Privy Council that advises King Bhumol Adulyadej of Thailand, died last night of a lung ailment. A history graduate of Oxford University, Prince Dhani served in the Interior Ministry and as education minister. He had been president of the Privy Council for 11 years.

## Choi Doo Sun

SEOUL, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Former South Korean Premier Choi Doo Sun, 79, died at his home today.

Mr. Choi was premier in 1963-64 following the reversion to civil government after two years of junta rule by President Chung Hwa Park. As president of the South Korean Red Cross, he proposed negotiations with North

Korea for reunion of separated Korean families in 1971, paving the way for the first dialogue between the two Koreas.

## Michael Benthall

LONDON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Michael Benthall, 55, the British stage director and producer who was director of the Old Vic from 1953 to 1962, died here on Friday.

In his nine years as artistic and policy director of the Old Vic, Mr. Benthall established an international reputation for excellence in the classical theater, compiling an auspicious list of credits at home and taking his company on acclaimed tours to the United States, the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries. He was also esteemed for his contributions to opera, ballet and the contemporary theater.

He made his professional debut in London in 1935 as an actor, and subsequently appeared in minor parts with production of the Old Vic.

After several opera productions he staged "The Merchant of Venice" at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1947, and three more Shakespearean productions the following year.

Mr. Benthall began a five-year program in 1953 that included all 36 plays in the first folio of Shakespeare, a feat accomplished only once before by the Old Vic. Broadway saw some of his earlier work with Shaw's "The Millionaire" and "As You Like It," both with Katharine Hepburn, and "Anthony and Cleopatra" with Sir Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. He also directed Miss Hepburn in "Coco" in 1968.

## Mexico Troops Find, Rescue Senator Seized by Guerrillas

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 9 (AP).—Mexican Army troops fought a gun battle yesterday and freed Sen. Ruben Figueroa and four aides who had been held captive for 1.2 months by Lucio Cabanas, a leading guerrilla, but Cabanas eluded the soldiers, the Defense Ministry announced.

The rescue of Sen. Figueroa, 74, one of the nation's most popular politicians, was the second success within 24 hours for President Luis Echeverria's policy of not acceding to ransom demands in political kidnappings. Mr. Echeverria's father-in-law, Jose Guadalupe Zuno Hernandez, 63, said yesterday that his abductors freed him after he convinced them that their enemy was the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and not the Mexican authorities.

## I Back Them

"These men are fighting against the CIA because the CIA and capitalism do not have respect for anything," Mr. Zuno, a leftist who is a former governor of Jalisco state, said. "I back them in that struggle, because we have to fight these elements."

At a news conference in Guadalajara, the Jalisco capital, Mr. Zuno said of his kidnappers: "My opinion about them is good. They have human quality. They are not thieves; they are adventurers. They finally liked me and respected me. They did not want to assassinate me. I convinced them that their fight should be against imperialism and the CIA."

Four men abducted Mr. Zuno on Aug. 28 at a busy Guadalajara intersection. There were reports that he was held by the People's Armed Revolutionary Front and that it demanded \$1.6 million ransom and the release of 10 political prisoners. Mr. Echeverria refused to deal with the kidnappers. The Zuno family said that the demands were not met.

The troops "are pursuing the remainder of the bandits, and it is expected that they will be totally annihilated in a short time," the ministry said.

It was the army's first major success against Cabanas in the eight years since the schoolteacher took to the Sierra Madre de Atlix in southwest Mexico and put together a band of 35 or 40 armed men.

Cabanas had invited Sen. Figueroa, the ruling Institutional Revolutionary party's candidate for governor of Guerrero state, to a meeting on May 30 and then kidnapped him and the aides who had accompanied him. The guerrilla chief demanded \$4 million in cash and the release of all prisoners in Guerrero as ransom for the senator, who is a millionaire truck-line owner.

President Echeverria, holding to a policy he laid down last year, refused to deal with the kidnappers and instead sent an estimat-

## New Detection Test For Cannabis Cited

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—British scientists have reported in the magazine *Lancet* that they have developed a simple test that can detect traces of cannabis in the urine up to 48 hours after it has been smoked.

They claimed it was the first cheap and sensitive detection method. Previously the only way of measuring cannabis concentrations in the body was a technique known as gas-liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry, which is expensive and requires large amounts of blood or urine.

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By Hebe Dorsey

# INTERNATION

# INTERNATION



## 'Aladdin' as a Ballet: A Long-Overdue Idea

rell did for some of their original three-act works, or using a pot-pourri by various composers as Roland Petit has done with his new Proust ballet. Meyer commissioned a score from Ernest Tomlinson, an experienced arranger and composer of Night

*As 'Beailefest' Shows*

## Beatles May Be Gone—But They're Still Most Popular

charity raffle of Beatles artifacts. Raffle items—all authenticated by signed Beatles statements—included guitars from John Lennon and Paul McCartney, a tabla from

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150

BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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Page 7

Experts Eye  
1 to Banks  
Liquidity

Swiss Bank Asks  
atorium on Debts

Clyde H. Farnsworth

Sept. 9 (NYT).—West-

Swiss bank authorities sought

to lift public confidence

in the banking system fol-

lowing the announcement

that the Swiss bank had

run into difficulties.

Cosmos bank, a "whole-

bank business" with

other banks than with

Swiss bank law for a

sort of liquidity squeeze

of available funds.

The central bank govern-

ment here was seeking to al-

leviate some other bank trou-

ble, including those met by

Bank Ltd. of London an-

ced a week ago, the

Swiss bank's reverse was not

by speculation in currency

markets.

Statement from the bank

of the liquidity squeeze

and its capital (valued at \$50

m) was issued.

Central banks were fol-

lowing up recommendations of

can, British, French, Ger-

man and Japanese finance

ministers who met over the

French weekend to activate

ures in coming weeks to as-

sure national and foreign

banks to provide temporary

liquidity problems.

A "certain number of prac-

tical problems to the problem

was said by French Finance

Minister Jean-Pierre Four-

Higher Jobless Levels  
Urged to Fight Inflation

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9 (WP).—

despite attempts to offset costlier

oil imports with higher earnings

on farm and industrial exports.

More than ever, officials warn

that without a new round of

trade negotiations, the situation

could degenerate into a flurry of

national trade restrictions likely

to disrupt continuous growth in

the international flow of goods

since World War II.

"It all now depends on pas-

sage of the (U.S.) trade bill

through Congress," says one

source in Geneva. "We're hoping

that it can get through during

Mr. Ford's honeymoon period in

order to start the hard negotia-

tions early next year."

Trade negotiators in Geneva

are finding it hard to replace

the "Nixon" round catchphrase

for the forthcoming talks, one

month after the former Presi-

dent's resignation. That term

has been officially replaced by

"MTNA" or "multilateral trade

negotiations."

Jeppess Rate Warning

While the GATT report's au-

thors stress the need for trade

talks to arrest any deterioration

of trade levels, they profess sur-

prisingly blunt assessments on

the need for healing the world

economy before real strides can

be made toward liberalizing trade

further.

Chief among these assessments

is the experts' contention that

inflation cannot be fought effec-

U.S. Orders  
Inspection of  
R-R Engines

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (AP-  
DJ).—The Federal Aviation

administration has ordered U.S.

airlines to inspect the Rolls

Royce engines in Lockheed Tri-

Star passenger planes and replace

any engine found to have cracks

in an area where a loss of oil

is possible.

The directive, sent yesterday,

says the inspections are man-

datory and must be carried out

on engines with more than 30

flight hours.

A spokesman for the FAA said

the order follows incidents last

week in which two TriStars be-

longing to All Nippon Airways,

the Japanese domestic carrier,

were forced to land with their

tail engine after a loss of oil

pressure occurred in the two

wing engines.

The FAA spokesman estimated

that there are 57 TriStar jets in

operation in the United States.

The directive states that if an

engine-crack crack is found

the order follows incidents last

week in which two TriStars be-

longing to All Nippon Airways,

the Japanese domestic carrier,

were forced to land with their

tail engine after a loss of oil

pressure occurred in the two

wing engines.

The FAA spokesman estimated

that there are 57 TriStar jets in

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

European Aircraft Firms Sign Pact

Six of Europe's leading aircraft manufacturers

have joined forces to build aircraft to chal-

lenge U.S. supremacy in the aviation field. The

companies say they signed an agreement last

week at the Farnborough air show, the annual

showcase of the British aviation industry. The

six companies are to map out a joint program

for an integrated European aerospace industry

over the next few months, sources report. The

companies are British Aircraft Corp., British

Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd., France's S.N.

Aviation, and West Germany's Dornier,

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and VFW-Fokker.

Governments of the three countries, sources

said, back the accord and have indicated to

their national airlines they should buy from

the consortium rather than from U.S. com-

panies, which currently supply about three-quar-

ters of Europe's civil aircraft needs.

U.S. Steelmakers Raise Prices

U.S. steelmakers are renewing efforts to raise

prices amid strong demand for the metal.

Bethlehem Steel on Sept. 1 raised prices on

two major items, structural shapes—up \$20 a

ton, about 10 per cent—and carbon steel, up

\$10 a ton, about 4.4 per cent. The size of the

increases was the same as price rollbacks

that Bethlehem had announced last July when

U.S. Steel Corp. declined to match fully a June

round of price boosts led by Bethlehem. So far,

U.S. Steel has not moved to match Bethlehem's ac-

tion or to raise other prices significantly. But

Kaiser Steel Corp. says it is boosting the price

of plate products \$10 a ton, to "catch up" with

boosts made by competitors during the previ-

ous two weeks.

Mobil to Buy 51.86% of Marcor

Mobil Oil says it will purchase 51.86 per cent

of the shares tendered by shareholders of Marcor

—the holding company which operates Montgomery

Ward and Container Corp. Mobil says the

purchase is subject to the conditions of its

original offer, which include the disposal by

Marcor of its controlling interest in a bank

prior to Oct. 11, 1974.

U.K. Brokers to Merge

Two U.K. stockbroking companies plan to

merge their business on Oct. 23 subject to the

approval of the London Stock Exchange. Hed-

derwick, Borthwick, Grumbar & Co. and Stir-

ling & Co. say the enlarged company will trade

under the name of Hedderwick, Stirling &

Grumbar & Co. Officials say the two companies

wished to widen their earnings base and also

expand in the corporate, institutional and over-

seas divisions. Stirling in particular had very

strong European connections. Both firms are

operating profitably and the merger is not due

to present depressed conditions in the industry,

a spokesman says.

Slump Is Led by Fall in Gold-Mine Stocks

Prices Drop Across Board on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—

Stocks slumped through the

day today with analysts saying

the market generally was hurt by

heavy selling in gold mining

shares.

The Dow Jones industrial

average sank 14.94 points to 652.94.

It gained about 30 points in the

final two sessions last week. About

1,070 shares declined as only

about 350 gained.

Volume totaled 11.18 million

shares compared with 15.13 mil-

lion on Friday.

Brokers said investors found

little in the news to sustain last

week's late gains, which analysts

attributed largely to internal

forces following severe earlier

losses.

Gold mining shares were ac-

tive and sharply lower with

Easier Monetary Policy  
Admitted by Fed Aides

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—

High Federal Reserve officials

have gone out of their way to

point out, for the first time, that

the Fed's highly restrictive mon-

etary policy has already been eased

to a significant degree. They

add that no "substantial" further

easing should be expected.

These comments from highly

authoritative Fed sources came

shortly after a majority of econ-

omists' conservative as well as

liberal, agreed at the White

House "pre-summit" meeting with

President Ford last Thursday that

the time had come for a moderate

easing of the tight money policy.

"We've been ahead of the game,"

said a high official.

Money market participants have

presumably sensed what has been

happening since the delicate eas-

ing process started in about mid-

July. But the Fed itself has been

silent until now.

Rate Shows Ease

Specifically, last week when a

seemingly technical change was

made in bank reserve require-

ments on large certificates of

deposit, the Fed played down its

announcement any possible

"easing" effects of the move. Now

high officials say openly that the

move was intended to be a step

toward ease.

The major evidence that policy

has eased is the movement of the

key federal funds interest rate, the

only rate that the Fed virtually

controls by its actions. This is

U.S. Buyers  
Say Recession  
Is Spreading

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—

The recession is spreading, ac-

cording to U.S. corporate pur-

chasing agents.

Business activity in August

deteriorated as new orders, pro-

duction and forward commit-

ments worsened. The rate of

price increases eased, but in-

ventories still were accumulated

at a hefty pace, a survey by the

National Association of Purchas-

ing Management Inc. indicated.

"The rate of rise in new orders

and production stalled complet-

ely," said Elwood Andrews,

chairman of the trade group's

business survey committee. "Only

once since January 1971 have

new orders failed to rise as they

did last month, and production

actually turned negative," he said.

Danger Indicated

Meanwhile, inventories of raw

materials rose while production

fell, a potentially hazardous in-

dicator, Mr. Andrews said.

About 15 per cent of corporate

buyers surveyed said their raw

materials stocks increased in Au-

gust, up from 13 per cent the

previous month. Forward inven-

tory commitments slackened, with

fewer orders placed on a 180-day

basis and more calls for 60 and

90-day deliveries.

Capital expenditure commit-

ments in the 180-day category also

declined, the survey showed.

Fewer commitments were made

on capital items in that range

last month than at any time in

the past year.

Some 20 per cent of purchasing

agents said they anticipate can-

celling or deferring major pur-

chases items due within 180 days,

up from about 15 per cent in



-174- Stocks and		Sts.
High. Low, Oiv in S	P/E	100% High Low Last.

[illegible]

**Midday Indicated Prices**

<b>Dollar Bonds</b>	I.C.T. 7-7-72.....	89½	70½	<b>Convertible Bonds</b>		
Anglo-Am 7½-67....	E.S.E. 0-4-04.....	75	77	Americo 4¼-47....	62½	64½
Amxax 8-7½.....	Inll 10½-72.....	82¾	83¾	Amerco 5¼-84....	98	100
Amxax 8¼-66.....	Kanberbery 8½-88..	88¾	89¾	Am Tob 5½-88....	85	88
ASEA 8½-76.....	Klein Ben 0¼-87..	73¾	74½	Ashland 5-88....	65½	70
Schmidt 8-47.....	Lyon 8½-86.....	74	75	Bearcats 6¼-81... Bentley 8-81.....	84	84

[illegible]

Dow Cor 0 1/2-84...	83	89	Richardson 8 1/2-85	93 1/2	94 1/2	Honeywell 6-84...	69	71
Dupont 7 1/2-84...	95	96	S.A.S. 8-84...	79	80	ITT 4 1/2-87...	57	59 1/2
E.D.F. 0 1/2-84...	60	81 1/2	Good 3-84...	61 1/2	62 1/2	I.S.E. 6 1/2-89...	67 1/2	68 1/2

E.I.B. 7/19-90.....	76	78	Shell 8-86.....	85	86	McDerm 4/1-87.....	96
Esso 7/14-78.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	Shell 7/1-87.....	77 1/2	82 1/2	Morgan Jn 4/1-87	98
Esso 8/13-86 Nov.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	Shell 7/1-87.....	77 1/2	82 1/2	Nabors Co 5/1-88.....	64 1/2
Escom 0/14-74.....	81	81	Std. Ind. 8/15-80.....	91 1/4	92 1/4	Owens Ill 4/1-87.....	71
First Blk 0/1-86.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Std. Ind. 8/15-80.....	89 1/4	89 1/4	Pennery Jc 4/1-87.....	70 1/2
Finst. Calc 7-81.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	SN Airline 8-87.....	70	72	Phil Lamm 4/1-83.....	71 1/2

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

صبرنا من الامل

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150. 10. 11. 1950

[illegible]

**150 places  
where scotch drinkers  
can order  
Black Daniel's.**

Unfortunately, this slow process occasionally makes Jack Daniel's hard to find in some areas. The restaurants, bars and hotels listed below, however, are a few of the places where it is in plentiful supply. At these establishments, scotch drinkers may find that they agree with drinkers of American whiskey on the smoothness of Jack Daniel's.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

London  
Churchill Hotel  
Crown's Hotel  
Jules Bar  
The Ship  
Mad d'Or Restaurant  
The French Horn  
The Royal Lancaster Hotel



**Firenze**  
Kraft Hotel  
Grand Hotel  
Foliesky Bar  
San Souci Night Club  
Alcorno Hotel  
Hotel de la Ville

**Cortina**  
Embassy Bar  
Cappanna del Bolle Restaurant  
Gambiarco Restaurant  
Savina Hotel

RMYANT  
 liniz  
 Hilton Hotel  
 Angente  
 denweler  
 derwood  
 chuan  
 tropicana  
 aruface

Savoy 1930  
 Porto Rino  
 Splendide Hotel  
 Pinaros Restaurant  
 Delkon Restaurant  
 Scandino Bar  
 Excelsior Bar  
 Conillon Night Club  
 Cave Hors-Est Night Club  
 S. Margherita  
 Imperiale Hotel

ingen  
ndem Discothek  
ildorf  
today im  
ckermünd  
en Ritter  
tsruhe  
architet

**JACK DANIEL'S**  
Whisky

Miramar Hotel  
Continental Hotel  
Park Suisse Hotel  
Hofes Restaurant  
La Brèche Restaurant

**SPAIN**

**Madrid**  
Hotel Villa Magna  
Restaurante La Puente

[illegible][illegible]

**ITALY**

Roma

- Grand Hotel
- Fiori Hotel
- Cas d'Or Restaurant
- George's Restaurant

**SWITZERLAND**

Geneva

- Chez Valentino
- Casle de Geneva
- Hotel La Reserve

Kloten/ZH

- Hilton Hotel
- Hotel de Ville

<p>maiche Ile-de-France squares ret Plaza</p>	<p>White Elephant Night Club Hart's Galilee Restaurant Shangri-La A/Eur Restaurant</p>	<p>Holiday Inn Hotel Welcome Inn Hotel Black-Out Dinning Flagship Restaurants</p>
<p>ture et de la Miraflo dog del Arqui Edier mont, Farwood</p>	<p>Venezio Cigraol Hotel Bank Lank Hotel Bar Americand</p>	<p>Zürich Hotel Bauer ag Lac Rilla Byron Club Sports of London Pub Queen Anna Club</p>
	<p>Venezia Mestre</p>	<p>Campione</p>

Madrid-Perruna  
 Plaza Motel  
 Ambasciatori Hotel  
 Sirio Hotel  
 Amalia-Restaurant  
 Viterbano Restaurant  
 Dolores-Restaurant  
 Locos Pianos Bar  
 Torino  
 Rostad-Voss Restaurant  
 Moore Landmark Restaurant  
 Talmone Snack  
 Tenebo Bar  
 Taverna  
 Louisa 6  
 Le Cravache  
 Pub des 2 Garas  
 Bella Epoque  
 Tenebo  
 NETHERLANDS

Restaurant "Le Sévillan" Hôtel et Tirolier	Milano	Rotterdam
nefouille	La Stalle Restaurant	Parkhotel
Restaurant Majot	Carlini-Emilio Hotel	Sky Way
seaux	Alamagna Bar	Hilton
Le Chardon	Confidential Hotel	Hôtel Atlanta
"L'Éclair"	Crooner Alfa Restaurant	
Restaurant Le Chepeau Rouge.	Parti d'Ors Night Club	Amsterdam
	Alpina Restaurant	Memphis Hotel
	Gourmet Restaurant	Hilton Hotel
		De Vijf Vijgen

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	34.40	34.90	33.85	34.70	34.
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## Eurco Is Worth...

Sept. 9, 1974

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Sept. 9, 1974

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

eye Flb	11½	T2	Raymond	11	12
ay QusF	2%	3%	Recog Eq	2¼	2½
ays PC	10½	11½	Road Ex	33¼	34
			Robin M	8½	14½

ing Int	2	2½	Room In	7½	10½
nap Vog	8½	9¾	Roberts J	2½	3½
			Rose Jon	2½	3
anca In	16	16¾	Rouse	2¾	2½

1st	W	12 1/2	13 1/2	Strawb C	16	19
2nd	Co	2 1/4	2 3/4	Sundal F	2 1/2	2 3/4
3rd	GI	1 3/4	1 3/4	Super EI	4 3/8	4 1/2

TIME DC	64	71
Tempax	26	27
Taylor WI	1234	1334

Edw Orl	7%	8 1/2%	Watts Pu	3%	4%
/ NatG	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	Wsh NG	8%	9 1/2%
/ PuSv	15%	15%	Webb Re	4	4%

Kal Co	10 1/4	11	Wece Dri	1 1/4	1 3/4
Dvy M	12 1/2	13 1/2	Weight W	4 1/4	4 3/4
o Fert	10 1/4	11	Weldm	1 3/4	2 1/4

**Most Actives—New York**  
Sales Close

Volume (in millions)	Today
frances	11.16
	354

1974 highs	1
1974 lows	214

**Most Active—American**

Q#	LOW	CRASH
07	66.58	66.93

D = 1 = 1

Ind	674.44	678.71	680.59	682.94
Trn	140.17	140.82	136.41	137.71
Utl	61.28	61.61	60.04	60.20
Stk	205.95	204.72	201.25	202.12

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.

01.	2	.....	240,052	310,606	8
01.	4	.....	237,142	405,300	15
01.	3	.....	282,401	290,056	5

ty Intl	Gen Elec	MarCan G
AC Ind	Gen Instru	HerStaPw
Ex EIt	Gen Medical	ObE 4 St

0611 pf	Getty Oil pf	PainWeb
our pf	Ginos Inc	Pain Bo
t Ck	Grand Un	Pargas p

Corp	Cent	Reg
Corp	Cent	Retail Cr
er Co	Inland Conl	Reynold S
E prof	Insult lry	Royal Du

51 Gas	Int Mining	00EDCO Ir
1.90pf	IntT&T pf N	Shallr 1.35
Frghl	Intersl Pwr	51gnl 2.20

Pow	Allen Inc	Triang Pa
20pt	Marcos of A	Tucson GE
Pick	McDonald	Type Lab

Gos	Habisco	Upjohn Co
In Cp	Nat Can	USM stp
At	Nat Semco	UV Ind

1















# Connors Hands Rosewall Worst Defeat in U.S. Final

WEST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 9 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors, in an upset display of merciless tennis, today hammered over past Ken Rosewall, 6-1, 1-6, to win the most-lopsided Open tennis final since the event began in 1961.

as even a more devastating than the one Connors over Rosewall (6-1, 6-1, to win the Wimbledon last year.

more's victory gave him a of the world's three grass having won in Australia last year. But Jimmy was de- shot at the grand slam he was banned from the championship because of

his affiliation with World Team Tennis. Connors now has a suit pending against the French Tennis Federation.

Rosewall today was left a help- head-shaking wreck. Connors, 22, gave the 39-year-old a chance. The gritty Australian, twice the champion here himself, gained only two points in the first two sets. And his frustration continued in the closing set when he threw in three of his five double faults.

Connors wrapped it up in the third set by holding his service at love. He threw his racket high in the air and Chris Evert, his fiancée, leaped to her feet, laughing and laughing. The match had lasted 1 hour 8 minutes.

Connors earned \$23,500 while Rosewall picked up \$10,000.

Connors opened the match by breaking Rosewall's service, with the Australian double-faulting and making two volley errors. The American held with ease and broke Ken again in the third game, in which Rosewall again

double-faulted and won only one point.

Jimmy came back from 0-30 to hold and then Rosewall won his first game at love to trail, 4-1. Jimmy held with ease and then ripped through Ken for the set, allowing him only one point and finishing the set 6-1 with a blazing crosscourt backhand.

In the 20-minute set, the Australian gained only 13 points.

Rosewall got to break point as the second set began, but Jimmy came back to hold. The confident American breezed through Rosewall again, hitting with power and allowing the discouraged Rosewall only one point to take a 2-0 lead.

Connors held his serve, game point coming on a wicked overhead. Connors broke his foe again to lead 4-0. He held at 30.

Connors then broke Ken in the second set, 6-0.

Stan Smith and Bob Lutz won the men's doubles, defeating Pat Cornejo and Jaime Filio, the Chilean Davis Cup teammates, 6-3, 6-3. Smith and Lutz won the initial open in 1962. The victory today was worth \$4,500 to the American team while the Chileans split \$2,880.

The crowd roared encouragement to Connors as he got to break point at 30-40 in the first game of the third set, but Connors's power was not to be denied and he held after two deuce points. Jimmy stayed in gear, broke poor Ken in the sixth, and then grabbed the title by winning his own service.

What the men's final lacked in excitement and drama, the ladies' final had in full and the crowd of 15,800 gave both girls a standing ovation at the conclusion of the match.

King, who has spent the last few years crusading for equal prize money for the ladies, nearly let the match get away, but in the end her experience got her through.

Billie Jean previously won the title in 1967, 1971 and 1972, while Evonne needed the Forest Hills crown to complete a full house of major championship victories.

The match fluctuated throughout and the outcome was in dispute until Evonne, 23, hit a forehand long in the 12th game of the third set to end the match. Billie Jean, like Connors, earned a check of \$23,500 to bring her season total to \$101,000. She also received a car, a ring, a wristwatch and a trophy.



Jimmy Connors is on his way to winning U.S. Open tennis championship for first time.

## Marshall's Pitching Is Not Misquoted

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Mike Marshall disposed of the Cincinnati Reds yesterday as if they were a bunch of high school kids.

The inexhaustible reliever of the Los Angeles Dodgers smuffed a Red rally in the eighth inning and protected a 7-4 victory that showed the defending National League West champions 3 1/2 games behind their front-running club.

Ignoring the boos of Cincinnati fans who packed Riverfront Stadium to a capacity 50,000 for the third straight day, he needed only two pitches to make three outs in the eighth. And then he secured the rubber match in the series by striking out the three men Cincinnati sent at him in the last inning.

"Pitching against these guys (the Reds) is like pitching against a bunch of high school kids." That's what a Cincinnati sportscaster reported Marshall said after he threw his 20th save at the Reds Friday night.

"That misquote keyed up the whole club," said Dodger manager Walter Alston. "It was more good than it did the Reds."

Marshall, who pitched two innings Friday and two-plus in a losing relief effort Saturday, broke his own big-league record for appearances when he took the mound for the 83rd time yesterday. Joe Morgan, his injured ankle heavily taped, was on first base with a walk after Pete Rose's homer had pulled the Reds within three runs.

The Reds had overcome a 5-0 deficit Saturday, had come from 3-0 back to tie in midgame today and their fans were pulling for yet another rally.

"I wasn't aware of the boos," said Marshall. "I was too concerned about figuring out what to do."

The first batter he faced was Johnny Bench.

"I'm trying to get him to hit the ball to the shortstop," said Marshall, "but like the great hitter he is he went to right field."

In right, Willie Crawford made a good going-away catch of the long liner.

That brought up Tony Perez, who earlier gunned his 23rd homer over the centerfield fence. He, too, offered at the first pitch.

"I was trying to jam him," said the pitcher. "And I was lucky. The pitch (a screwball) broke in on his hands."

Perez grounded back to Marshall, who quickly converted it into an inning-ending double play.

Marshall, who doesn't give autographs and often slams reporters, was unusually talkative. He is shorter and stockier than he appears to be on the mound and

## Major League Standings

National League				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	78	62	.557	—
Cincinnati	75	65	.531	3 1/2
Philadelphia	69	71	.493	7 1/2
New York	64	76	.456	11
Montreal	51	89	.363	24 1/2
Chicago	50	90	.357	25

Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	87	52	.626	—
Cleveland	75	64	.539	3 1/2
Atlanta	70	69	.507	8
Houston	71	68	.511	10
San Francisco	74	65	.530	1 1/2
San Diego	51	88	.367	27

Monday's game not included.

Sunday's Results				
Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 2				
New York 5, St. Louis 3				
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 10				
Los Angeles 7, Cincinnati 4				
Atlanta 5, San Francisco 4				
San Diego 3, San Jose 2				

Monday's Games				
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 4				
Montreal at New York				
San Diego at Cincinnati				
Philadelphia at St. Louis				
Atlanta 5, San Francisco 4				
San Jose 2, San Diego 3				

Sunday's Results				
Cleveland 7, Baltimore 4				
Montreal 4, Milwaukee 2				
Detroit 11, New York 7				
Minnesota 4, Kansas City 4				
Chicago 1, Oakland 0				

Monday's Games				
Texas at California				
San Francisco 2, A. at Chicago				
Baltimore at Milwaukee				
Seattle at Cleveland				
New York at Boston				

## Wins World Series of Golf

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Lee Trevino parred the seventh hole of a sudden-death playoff today with Gary Player to capture the 13th annual World Series of Golf.

Trevino, who trailed by six shots at one time in yesterday's final round of the 36-hole event but rallied to force the playoff, picked up \$50,000 for the victory, his first in four appearances in the World Series. The tournament annually matches the winners of the Masters, British and U.S. Opens and the PGA, which Trevino won this year.

Both Player and Trevino finished with 36-hole totals of 139 strokes. Trevino shot a final-round 69 and Player a 2-over-par 72. They then played through five extra holes before PGA Tournament director Jack Tuthill ruled that it was too dark to continue and that the playoff would resume today.

The two players resumed this morning on the par 4 410-yard 14th hole and both came out with birdies on the Firestone Country Club course.

On the deciding 230-yard par 3 15th, a hole which had been bothersome to both players the first two days of the event, Player hit his tee shot into the sand. Trevino was about 30 feet away.

Player, considered one of the game's finest bunker players, came out of the sand short by about 10 feet.

Trevino left his first putt about three feet short but took the option to putt out and got his par. Player then missed his try for a saving par and the match was over.

Player, who was looking for his fourth straight World Series triumph in five appearances and trying to tie the 7-0 Nicklaus for the most series victories, four, earned \$15,000 in finishing second.

The two other players in the tournament were Bobby Nichols, who shot a 72 for a 143 total, and Hale Irwin, with 72 for 148.

Fezler Breaks Ice

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 9 (UPI).—Forrest Fezler, a runner-up on the PGA tour several times, finally reached the winner's circle, taking the Southern Open yesterday at the Green Island Country Club.

Fezler shot a final-round 65, 5-under-par, that gave him a four-day total of 271 and a one-stroke victory over Bruce Crampton and J.C. Snead.

Crampton also had a final-round 65 and Snead carded a 67.

Although he failed to win in 1973, Fezler banked more than \$100,000 in prize money.

Rangers Acquire Hands

IRVINGTON, Texas, Sept. 9 (AP).—Bill Hands, a 32-year-old right-hander, has been sold by the Minnesota Twins to the Texas Rangers.

Hands, who pitched for the Minnesota Twins in 1973, was acquired by the Rangers in a trade with the Minnesota Twins.

Hands pitched for the Minnesota Twins in 1973, was acquired by the Rangers in a trade with the Minnesota Twins.

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## China Makes Lots of Noise In Asia Games

TEHRAN, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—China today kept on winning gold medals, and also continued to boycott Israel, and a North Korean weightlifter may lose his three gold medals because of a doping test at the Asian Games.

China's reappearance in the field had a golden beginning when Sung Mei-hua won the women's 1,500-meter final, China later beat Indonesia in the women's badminton final.

The weightlifter in trouble was North Korean Kim Joong Il, winner of all three gold medals in the heavyweight division. Games officials revealed that a dope test on him had proved positive.

The North Korean delegation protested and a second sample taken from Kim after his victory last Thursday was examined. The result will be announced tomorrow and if Kim is disqualified the gold medals will go to Iranian Houshang Karagachian.

The growing political storm surrounding Israel claimed more attention when their mixed doubles tennis team of Yair Wertheimer and Paulina Peisachov appeared set to win the gold medal by default to meet them.

The Israeli pair were due to meet China's Wang Fu-chang and Yen Tsai-sui in the semi-finals this morning, but the Chinese pair failed to appear, giving the Israelis a walkover into the final.

Now they are due to meet another Chinese pair, Hsu Lei-lin and Chang Jung-hua, in the final on Thursday, but the Chinese are expected to be absent again, giving the Israelis their easiest gold medal of the games.

China is supporting the policy of Arab nations Iraq and Kuwait in refusing to meet the Israelis in sports where there is head-on competition or in team events where there is physical contact.

China has so far pulled out of fencing and tennis matches against Israel and more trouble is coming in basketball where a final is scheduled between the two.

China is a distinct possibility. Pakistan, in its first—and as yet its only—move in the same direction, pulled out of an earlier basketball match against Israel in support of the Arab-China campaign.

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## Cuba End Streak Of Pirates at 6

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Home runs by José Cardenal and Andy Thornton helped power the Chicago Cubs to a 9-4 triumph over Pittsburgh today, ending a six-game winning streak for the Pirates.

Pittsburgh's Steve Stone, beating the Pirates for the third time in five career decisions, needed relief from Ken Fralling in the seventh and the Cubs used four pitchers in the eighth when the Pirates scored twice. Dave Laroche ended the rally by striking out Richie Hebner and getting Al Oliver on an infield grounder with the bases loaded.

Cardenal homered in the first and Thornton in the second and Chicago knocked out Pirate starter Larry Demery in the third.

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YER WITH KICK—Oregon State's Bob McKenzie laces to get off punt past the high-flying Syracuse varsity defensive end Greg Sten. Syracuse won game.

## Strategy of NFL Calls for Excitement

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI).—A week after the National Football League's first season of the new rules, the league is already planning to make changes to the rules to make the game more exciting.

At the same time, the longest, most expensive and most bitter labor dispute in professional sports remains unsettled, while members of the NFL Players Association perform without contracts after a belated arrival to summer training camps.

Whether the summer strike turmoil will affect the regular season standings won't be known for several weeks. But two players representatives, Ken Reeves and Frank Pitts, already have charged uniforms, and several others have talked of resigning their positions after being bilked by their sides during a stalemate that seems certain to extend well into the regular season.

In addition, Bill Curry, the president of the players' association, was cut by the Houston Oilers, and Kermitt Alexander and Tom Keating, vice-presidents, were dropped by their teams. All three are older players who might have had to struggle for jobs even in normal times. The Rams have picked up Curry.

The strike, more than any single factor, exposed pro football's fragile hold on the fans. Minus most veterans for the first three weeks, the average attendance for 65 exhibition games this year dipped to 35,160, down significantly from 54,984.

Spurrier Hurt

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9 (AP).—Defensive ends Fred Dryer and Jack Youngblood teamed on a 54-yard touchdown yesterday

that not only pushed the Los Angeles Rams over San Francisco, 17-7, but put 49er quarterback Steve Spurrier out of action with a separated shoulder.

The Dryer-Youngblood play on the National Football League's final weekend of exhibition games came early in the third period when Dryer sacked Spurrier, the 49ers' No. 1 quarterback. The ball popped into the hands of Youngblood, who ran for the touchdown to put the Rams ahead, 10-0.

The 49ers finished the pre-season 0-5, the NFL's worst record.

Spurrier will undergo surgery on his right shoulder today and will be out at least two months.



